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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

From Yesterday's Evening Edition.

ATLANTA, FEBRUARY 14, 1873.

Real Estate Sales.

Messrs. Wallace & Fowler sold, this morning, the lot adjoining Block's Candy Factory, on Broad street, being 24 by 90 feet, belonging to the Gardner children, for $1,070, half cash, balance on 3 and 6 months time. Mr. J. W. English purchaser.

Passed Through,

Janauschek passed through the city last night *en route* to Augusta.

Miss Lydia Thompson and blondes also passed through the city from New Orleans to Nashville. So our theatre-going people are to miss the sight, as the poet says—

Of gushing Lydia's laughing face,
Of gentle Dubois' artless grace,
Of Zerbini's sweet tuneful voice,
Of Leslie's steps, so swift and choice,
Of Westhersby's enchanting air,
Of Amy's—feet—oh, what a pair

☞ "I have no luck in fishing; I never could persuade a fish to bite," said a young exquisite. "Try your powers on a cross dog," remarked a rough bystander, "an' see if you don't have better luck."

Semi-Annual Convention of the State Agricultural Society.

From the Constitution's Own Correspondent.]

AUGUSTA, February 12, 1873.

FIRST DAY.

The attendance is very large, including many of the leading Agriculturists of the State. Mr. J. J. Toon and Dr. S. Hape represent the Atlanta Agricultural and Industrial Association.

J. C. C. Black, Esq., in the name of the people of Augusta, bid the delegates a hearty welcome, and urged them to carry on the work so auspiciously begun, until this now impoverished and prostrate section shall stand as Nature and Nature's God intended it should stand—free and independent.

The President, Gen. A. H. Colquitt, in his reply spoke of the long trips to the Augusta market which their fathers made; and said that the cordial welcome tendered, the beauty of her broad streets and river, would ever be cherished.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Gen. Colquitt said substantially that he was gratified to see such a large attendance. He deprecated the unusual ignorance of farmers as to the value of fertilizers, and cost of production of varied crops. The pursuit of agriculture requires the grandest intellect for its advancement. The material prosperity of the country depends upon the successful cultivation of the soil. He wished above all else to connect his name with the movement to dignify agriculture.

Land would not command its worth until the helter-skelter method of agriculture was abandoned. The moral value of agriculture was too lightly esteemed. The virtues that attend it should especially be preserved in a time when corruption is sweeping over the country like a pestilence.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

On motion of Col. Schaller, a committee was appointed to consider and report upon the subjects of direct trade and immigration. J. H. James, of Atlanta, Dr. E. Hillyer, Rome, and M. Stanley, Athens, are a part of this committee.

Mr. M. Johnston, assistant secretary, read the report of the Secretary, which was referred to the Executive Committee.

Colonel R. A. Alston read an essay on stock breeding and the kinds of stock suitable for Georgia.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Hon. George A. Trenholm, chairman of the Committee on Direct Trade and Immigration, submitted the following:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DIRECT TRADE AND IMMIGRATION.

The committee to whom was referred the resolution on Direct Trade and Immigration beg leave to report:

That the great importance of the subject referred to them calls for more time for the consideration of it in its several aspects. But looking to the influence which the action of Georgia will have on her sister States having a community of interest with her, and, in friendly connection, beg leave to report the following resolutions for the immediate adoption of the convention, and also to ask leave to make a further report.

Respectfully submitted,
G. A. TRENHOLM, Chairman.

February 11, 1873.

Resolved, This convention, composed of delegates from different Southern States, in addition to the State of Georgia, has heard with satisfaction that the Georgia Legislature have under consideration the subjects of direct trade and immigration. This body considers measures of direct trade and immigration essential to the material advancement of the South. It expresses the hope that some wise measures will be adopted by the General Assembly of Georgia to that end. Should the present bills be disapproved, it trusts that other measures will be adopted that will secure the result in view. The South is making great efforts to rise from her late misfortunes, and we look with confidence to the General Assembly of Georgia to inaugurate measures which shall accelerate the return of prosperity; and which, acting with the force of example, shall, in the language of the lamented Maury, "embrace, by co-operation and combination, all the States of the South."

Resolved, That the committee suggest that a committee, consisting of one from each of the States here represented, be appointed by the President of this Association to draft a memorial to Congress in favor of the proposed canal system from the Mississippi river to the South Alantic coast.

Mr. Trenholm explained the resolution, and it was unanimously adopted.

The President appointed the following committee to draft a memorial to Congress on the proposed canal: Henry Bryan, Georgia; G. A. Trenholm, South Carolina; J. W. Clapp, Tennessee; J. H. Wilson, North Carolina; P. Papin, New York.

STOCK BREEDING.

The discussion was resumed and participated in by Mr. Pope Barrow, Colonel Howard, Mr. A. Roff, Colonel Alken of South Carolina, and others.

Rev. C. W. Howard then addressed the Convention on Free Trade and Immigration. A copy of the address was solicited for publication.

No business was transacted at the night session.

Adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock this morning.

SECOND DAY.

THE "PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY"—PROF. WHITE ON CHEMISTRY—DIRECT TRADE—VAST MINERAL RESOURCES—AIR-LINE TO CHICAGO—CHEAP FREIGHTS—MORE DIRECT TRADE—THE CANAL PROJECT—WALK OUT TO LUNCH.

AUGUSTA, February 13, 1873.

It is all right, I did not think so at first; but agriculture being the basis of everything else, it is very proper to discuss everything else at an agricultural convention. And they did so to-day.

Col. D. Wyatt Aiken, of South Carolina, opened the ball with a talk about the poverty of Southern agriculturists. This poverty is a disease of which he had the diagnosis. In the first place we are a restless, migratory people. Yet no one is content who goes West—a place where they have large incomes but larger out-goes.

Another cause is the lamentable ignorance of the people. The majority of planters do not read the newspapers; they become poorer every day, and yet, of all men in the world, they are most arrogant in their own conceit.

Another cause—we are infatuated with the idea that but one system of culture can bring money—corn and cotton. We are a nation of buyers when we should be a nation of sellers. You are buying poisons. The Western flour is full of foreign material; you may boil the bacon that they send us a week and it will not be done. A hydraulic process takes all the lard out of it. Lard is worth 15 to 18 cents, while the meat is worth about one-half less.

Another cause lies in the want of a community of feeling. His mission was to produce a concert of action; he came to present the claims of the order of

THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Col. Aiken proceeded to explain, at considerable length, its history, objects, etc. Its principal object is to bring the consumer and producer in direct contact with each other—no middle-men, no credit system, all cash. There are no discriminations on account of sex, every Grange being composed of men and women. It is a secret order that it may have cohesiveness and vitality. Politics and religion are rigidly excluded from the Council Chambers. It is six years old, yet the Granges, or Lodges, number 2,000—making it a power in the land. Some men, said Col. Aiken, denounced us in South Carolina, but, when they saw us dealing directly with manufacturers at enormous discounts, they came around knocking at our doors. The underlying principle is co-operation.

Wilborn Lawton, of South Carolina, and John Nesbitt, of Savannah, were added to the Committee on Direct Trade and Immigration, at the request of its Chairman.

Prof. C. H. White read a carefully prepared paper on chemistry as an applied science in an agricultural way. Nothing short of a full report would do it justice, or be intelligible.

DIRECT TRADE.

A section of the Committee on Direct Trade and Immigration, through Mr. J. W. Clapp, of Memphis, made a report, showing by figures, facts and arguments the necessity of direct steam communication between the Southern ports and Europe, of concentrating our exports at our Atlantic ports, and of encouraging immigration. Foreign vessels must be employed. The report recommended that the aid of the Federal Government be invoked for assistance in the way of liberal mail contracts, and for authority to purchase foreign built ships to be registered and placed under the American flag; that the assistance of Southern legislatures be also invoked; and that the people be urged to perfect such organization as will consolidate their energies and capital.

This report was adopted, although an effort was made to reconsider.

OUR MINERAL RESOURCES.

Professor C. D. Smith, of North Carolina, talked about the hidden wealth of Georgia. The beds of iron are inexhaustible and exceedingly rich. An iron mill in Chattanooga sends to Missouri for an ore that abundantly exists in Georgia. There are beds of copper and of manganese; a contract that calls for 30,000 tons of the latter has just been made. Gold is here, and so are valuable slate beds, and mountains of white marble, and blue stone, and granite, and forests of fine timber. Professor Smith had much to say about the supposed marl area and the phosphates in the eastern part of the State.

The nub of his remarks was that a survey of the State should be made, and all of these facts scientifically and officialy demonstrated.

Then would capital and immigration flow in.

A memorial looking to a direct line of railroad from Augusta to Chicago was referred to a special committee consisting of E. M. Rucker of Elbert county, Henry Moore of Augusta, Colonel Black of Screven county, Colonel Barrow of Oglethorpe, Dr. Turner of Hart, and D. W. Aiken of South Carolina.

LIME AND CHEAP FREIGHT.

Col. T. C. Howard was set down in this day's bill to open a discussion on lime as a fertilizer, but there is no use, said the Colonel, of discussing this subject until we can have a cheaper transportation of fertilizing materials. This led to the ablest and briskest talk of the long session. A whole lot of excellent speakers engaged in the good-natured, intellectual combat, and many curious facts came to the surface. The station agent of the Georgia Railroad is a storekeeper, and he finds it more economical to draw his goods by wagon from Atlanta than to ship them over the rails that he serves. After a full discussion of freights, tariffs and unjust discriminations, Col. Yancey's motion prevailed, appointing a committee of five to ask the various railroad officials to put lime for agricultural purposes on the same basis as commercial fertilizers.

REPORT NO. 2 ON DIRECT TRADE.

Hon. Geo. A. Trenholm, chairman of this important committee, made a final report, and a long one it was, or, at least, it seemed long to the reporters after five hours of straight work. The reported resolutions, in substance, recognized the importance of a cheaper and more direct highway for freights and passengers between the great West and Southern seaports; declared that a canal connecting the waters of the Mississippi and Ohio with the Atlantic Ocean is of the highest consideration in the great question of direct trade and immigration; that all possible encouragement should be given to projected railroad lines leading West and Southwest; urged the merchants of the sea-ports to extend their banking facilities, that Western products may be drawn to Southern markets for shipment; set forth the necessity of a hand-book in several languages, for use in Europe; the lowering in railroad fares of the coming immigrants, and of Southern lands; and wound up by inviting capital and skilled labor from the Northern States.

Mr. Trenholm advocated the report in a few happy remarks, and it was adopted without a dissenting voice.

The committee to memorialize Congress on the subject of a canal presented their document, which was read and only approved of.

Dr. Butler then gave us a ringing and hopeful speech about the future prospects of the old commonwealth. After he had put everybody in good humor, Dr. Tucker indulged in a pleasant talk about matters across the big pond; and just then a man walked into the hall and made the best speech of the day. It was all embraced in these words:

"THE LUNCH IS READY, GENTLEMEN!"

The convention yesterday accepted the invitation of the citizens of Augusta to attend an entertainment at Clara's Hall. The long tables were loaded down with good things, and the Press-gang were not behind in rushing to their relief. The champagne bottles popped like muskets of a populous picket line. While the merriment was at its height, and the hall resounded with calls for "Hardeman," "Butler," and others, your reporter folded his wings and stole away to dish up his notes before the evening mail.

He forgot to state that the next convention is to be held in Athens; that Hon. Alexander H. Stephens speaks in the City Hall this evening, and that the convention decided to hold a night session, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, February 13, 1873.

Senate met at the usual hour, President Trammell in the chair.

Mr. Hester gave notice that he moved to reconsider so much of yesterday's journal as refers to a bill passed to amend the criminal laws of this State, in order to speed the trial in certain criminal cases. In advocating a reconsideration, Mr. Hester opposed the bill on account of the hasty measures it involved. It was not merciful. He gave instances wherein by this undue haste wrongs had been done to criminals which subsequent events did not warrant. He believed in the old landmarks, it had been tried, and was found amply sufficient to punish the criminal. He warmly advocated a reconsideration.

Mr. Blance opposed reconsideration. Law was the perfection of reason. This criminal law was "attacked on what account? It was this: The law as it now stood had the effect to shovel the dead out of sight—shovel the dead from pity and into forgetfulness. The blood of the victim is allowed to dry up; the weeds of mourning are put off, and the tears of sorrow are no more seen; then the criminal is brought from confinement; pity now only lingers with the criminal, and it was too often that justice was not meted out to the offender. This was the effect of the law as it now stood, and the law was what the new law—passed on yesterday—attempted and did remedy. He advocated this law on the grounds as much for its kindness and mercy as for any other features it contained.

The criminal was brought up for a trial when the entire attention of lawyers, Judge and jury could be given to his case. All the facts in his favor could be eliminated, as well as the facts against him. He opposed reconsideration.

Mr. Peavy was in favor of reconsideration. He thought the law as it stood before was amply sufficient to punish crime. He opposed this law on account of its hasty measures. Too often passion was allowed to sway men's judgments. Good Judges and good Solicitors would overcome the effect of a six-months' delay, and little danger existed in criminals escaping.

Mr. Gilmore advocated reconsideration. We had had enough now. The criminal law of this State had always been sufficient to punish crime, but in this progressive age there seemed to be a desire to destroy all of the old land marks. In his judgment the whole of this law seemed to be founded in persecution. Judges and Attorney Generals must be from one circuit to another and a perpetual effort kept up to punish crime. It seemed like a reflection on the power of the State to carry out the law or punish criminals. He thought that with the same judges, lawyers and jurors the old law was good enough without the intervention of this new law and this innovention on old established acostoms.

Mr. Brown opposed reconsideration. He did not believe the people of Georgia worse than others; at the same time a great deal of crime had been committed. He attributed this fact to the leniency of the law.

This law passed on yesterday, had for its object to stop the delays so often granted criminals, and to mete out to them punishment if guilty. He thought the bill a good one; thought it necessary, and hoped it would be allowed to stand.

Mr. Winn moved the indefinite postponement of the motion to reconsider. Yeas and nays were called and the vote stood, yeas 16, nays 21. Lost.

The motion to reconsider prevailed.

Mr. Jones moved to reconsider so much of yesterday's journal as relates to the passage of a bill to prevent taxation on agricultural products by municipal corporations, and advocated reconsideration at some length. Motion prevailed.

Mr. Nicholls moved to reconsider the bill passed relative to the Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad. Agreed to.

SPECIAL ORDER,

of the day was a bill to protect the interest of the State in the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad.

On motion of Mr. Nicholls, the bill was laid on the table, subject to the call of that Senator or the Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Kibbee, the rules were suspended in order to take up out of its regular order a bill known as Mr. Nutting's bill, viz:

A bill to authorize the Governor to issue bonds to pay off the past due indebtedness of the State, and for other purposes.

Mr. Kibbee moved to amend the bill by the addition of a section. Agreed to.

On motion the bill was tabled for the present.

SENATE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

A bill to allow attorneys at law to administer oaths in certain cases. Lost.

A bill to change the venue in certain cases Lost.

A bill to encourage the oyster business in this State. Passed.

A bill to amend an act to provide a remedy for the recovery of goods belonging to the State, or the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, unlawfully withheld. Passed.

A bill to incorporate the Norcross and Dahlonega Railroad Company. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Wofford, the rules were suspended, and a resolution read, authorising the publication of the laws passed by this session of the Legislature, by Mark A. Hardin, at his own expense. It was amended by the addition of a proviso that the said Mark A. Hardin do not interfere with the official compiler of the laws. The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Kibbee, the Nutting bill was taken from the table, and amended and passed.

On motion of Mr. Harris the rules were suspended in order to take up a bill to appropriate a certain sum of money due Willis A. Hawkins. Read the second time.

On motion of Mr. Hudson the rules were suspended, and a resolution, that whereas there are now five hundred and twenty-five copies of Cobb's Analysis and Forms, and that they be distributed among the judicial officers of the State.

Mr. Harris moved to amend by inserting to be burned in said resolution, stating that they were useless.

Mr. Hudson amended by striking out the twenty-five. Agreed to and the resolution passed.

Mr. Harris desired the 10th District to be omitted in the distribution of the books.

SENATE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

A bill to amend the second clause of the 13th section of paragraph 2d of the Constitution. Laid on the table.

HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

A bill to amend an act incorporating the Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad. This was a reconsidered bill. Passed.

A bill to protect agricultural products from taxation by municipal corporations. This was a House bill and had been amended by the Senate. The Senate amendments were stricken out by the Judiciary Committee.

After a very general debate in which various amendments were poposed, Mr. Hillyer proposed a substitute covering the original bill down to section 3d, and the amending section 3d. Yeas and nays were demanded; yeas 14, nay 25. Lost.

The bill was put upon its passage, and the yeas were 23, nays 11. The bill passed.

On motion, the Senate adjourned untill 3 P. M.

HOUSE.

House called to order by Speaker Bacon. Prayer by Rev. John Jones.

RECONSIDERATIONS.

Mr. Hunter moved to reconsider the action on the bill to protect the interest of the State in the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad. The vote stood, yeas 89, nays 23, and the motion prevailed.

Mr. Twitty moved to reconsider the bill to relieve Hinton P. Wright from certain disabilities.

Mr. Turnbull moved to table the motion to reconsider. Lost.

Bill reconsidered.

THE ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

Mr. Hunter stated in moving to reconsider the bill to protect the interest of the State in the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad that he did so solely for the purpose that in future the bill would not have to bear the weight of the heavy majority against it of yesterday. He would not attempt to urge the passage of the bill and desired to have it tabled. He was not given to sharp practice either in the court room or the legislative hall. With the understanding that the friends of the bill would let the bill lie on the table and would not attempt to force the Senate bill through, the motion to reconsider prevailed. The bill went to the heel of the calendar.

DIRECT TRADE AND IMMIGRATION.

The special order of the day being the consideration of the bills on direct trade and immigration was called up.

Mr. Hunter moved that the House go into the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Peabody moved to postpone the bill indefinitely. The motion prevailed.

The bill to create a bureau of immigration was on motion tabled.

Mr. Stewart offered a resolution tendering a seat on the floor to Hon. W. S. Wallace, which was agreed to.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To amend the act incorporating the Bank of American. Passed.

To organize an insurance department for the State of Georgia. Takes away authority of the Comptroller General over insurance companies and confers it on an Insurance Commissioner, who receives a salary of $2,500 per annum.

Mr. Langley moved to indefinitely postpone the bill and substitute.

Mr. Hope stated that the last Comptroller General received $4,000 from insurance companies. The bill requires the insurance fees to be paid into the Treasury. The creation of the office will save the State $2,500 or more.

The motion prevailed.

To revive and re-enact the act granting certain privileges to the Macon Volunteers. Amended by extending its provision to the Floyd Rifles, of Macon, Ulinch Rifles and Irish Volunteers, of Augusta, and passed.

To incorporate the Macon Bank and Trust Company. Passed.

To authorize owners of land in Randolph to erect gates across public and private roads. Passed.

For the relief of J. T. Stephens, of Berrien county. Lost.

To exempt mail contractors from jury duty. Lost.

To amend the act incorporating the Walton Railroad Company. Passed.

To compensate certain newspapers for publishing Bullock's proclamations. Withdrawn.

To relieve persons from prosecution for acts committed during the war. Passed.

To provide for ascertaining the cost of holding Bartow Superior Court. Lost.

For the relief of John S. Rowland, a minor of Bartow county. Lost.

To amend the act relating to fences and stock, so far as relates to the county of Bibb. Passed.

For the relief of L. Dekle, Tax Collector of Thomas county for 1868 and 1869. Passed.

For the relief of J. A. Wade, Tax Collector of Bryan county for 1870. Passed.

To authorize Judges of the Superior Court, Ordinaries and Sheriffs to order the sale of perishable property. Passed.

To declare the violation of contracts between employer and employee a misdemeanor. Lost.

To re-enact and declare in full force section 2931 of the Code. Passed.

To amend section 12 of the charter of the Barnard and Anderson Street Railroad of Savannah. Passed.

To increase the number of directors of the Central Railroad Company. Passed.

To amend section 2485 of the Code. Passed.

To amend the act amending section 1163 of the Code. Passed.

To require Clerks of the Superior Courts to docket judgments, etc. Lost.

To abolish the office of Inspector General of wood and lumber in Darien, McIntosh county. Passed.

To prevent the running of steamboat or railroad companies on the Sabbath day. Recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

To organize a Criminal Court in DeKalb county.

Amended by making it apply to the counties of Henry, Carroll and Sumter. Passed.

To authorize the Ordinaries of this State to levy and collect a tax on emigrant brokers.

Ruled out of order, the House having acted on the same subject matter.

To provide for the payment of insolvent criminal costs in Dougherty county. Passed.

To provide for the payment of insolvent criminal costs due Clerk and Sheriff of Fayette county. Passed.

To amend section 1418 of the Code. Passed.

To authorize J. J. Anderson to peddle without license. Passed.

To create a Board of Commissioners for Hart county. Recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, who reported a substitute which was passed.

To prescribe the mode of granting license to sell liquors, in the counties of Jefferson, Washington and Burke. Passed.

To create a Board of Commissioners in Jefferson county. Passed.

To repeal the act prohibiting the catching of fish in seines in Ohoopee River, in Johnson county. Passed.

For the relief of Mrs. T. W. Montfort. The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. DuBose in the chair. The committee rose and reported back the bill, with the recommendation that it do pass. Report agreed to and bill passed.

To carry into effect the 27th section of article 1 of the Constitution, and provide for a uniform taxation of all species of property taxed. Passed.

To repeal the act to increase the pay of jurors in certain counties so far as relates to Miller county. Passed.

To incorporate the Columbus Artificial Stone Company. Passed.

To relieve the securities of G. W. Thornton, Tax Collector of Pierce county. Passed.

To prohibit the sale of liquors within two miles of Dallas. Passed.

To authorize the city of Augusta to hold property outside of the city. Passed.

To amend the act extending the limits of the city of Augusta. Passed.

To amend section 4012 of the Code. Passed.

To allow the Recorder of Augusta to charge the same fees as Justices of the Peace. Passed.

To prohibit the sale of liquor within one mile from Magnolia Institute in Sumter county. Passed.

To regulate the manner of giving bonds by county officers. Passed.

To establish free schools in Thomas county. Passed.

To allow pleas in Superior Courts to be amended without being sworn to. Passed.

To provide for the payment of claims of school officers and teachers for 1871. Passed.

To amend the act to incorporate the Athens and Eatonton Railroad Company. Passed.

To regulate the legal advertising in Washington county. Passed.

Mr. Clark offered a resolution that no bills be acted on, when reported on unfavorably, until all bills reported on favorably have been disposed of, which was agreed to.

House adjourned until 3 P. M.

Special Telegram to the Atlanta Constitution.

RAILROAD DISASTERS.

Resaca Bridge Still Standing.

Wash on the Rome Railroad also Wash on Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad.

The latest information from Resaca bridge, on the Western and Atlanta Railroad, is that the bridge still holds its position, and has not given way to the great pressure of water. The river is still rising, and the water is out of its banks. There is a heavy blockade of trains at Kingston, and a few days may intervene before their passage to Rome. Passengers will not be delayed.

The river at Rome is very full. There has been a wash in the railroad near the city. Damage not known.

There is also damage to the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, being a wash at Silver Run. Extent of wash not yet ascertained.

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

King Amadeus on a Jaunt.

Don Carlos Aspiring to the Throne

The War Commenced.

WASHINGTON.

SPANISH DIFFICULTIES.

WASHINGTON, February 12.—Ex-King Amadeus, with his family have gone to Lisbon, where they will remain until spring.

It is stated that Don Carlos is preparing to take advantage of the crisis in Spanish affairs, and push his claim for the crown.

One hundred million francs was subscribed at a meeting held at the residence of Duke D'Aunale to aid Duke De Montpensier in his operations against the movement for a Republic in Spain.

Masses will be celebrated for the success of the Bourbon cause.

The Consort, ex-Queen Isabella, has left Paris for Madrid.

The Spanish Minister, Olozaga, has taken his leave.

President Thiers will probably leave for the same destination.

Neither Victor Emaneul nor the Italian government addressed Amadeus.

It is reported in Paris that the regular troops of Spain are divided, regarding the former government standard bearer. The cavalry have pronounced for monarchy with Kizz Austearias, Isabella's son.

The infantry favor a republic.

Fighting is reported in the streets of Madrid.

The Queen's Bench at Dublin acquitted Rev. Mr. Laftus, of Galway, for illegal use of spiritual influence in elections. A vast crowd applauded the verdict tumultuously.

Grant has ordered the removal of the troops from the Cherokee neutral lands.

The editors and publishers of newspapers of Maine held a meeting and protested against the prepayment on newspapers sent from the office of publication.

Dispatches have been sent to Speaker Blaine and the congressional delegation, urging them to see to it.

The election officers of Lexington, Kentucky, are before the Federal court, at Louisville, charged with preventing negroes from voting.

It is understood that Senator Carpenter will prepare a report upon Louisiana, and the report will be an elaboration of the grounds upon which he objected to counting the vote of that State for President, yesterday.

His action seems to have dashed the hopes of politicians generally. He will get some two hundred and fifty dollars from each of the Congressional leaders who are studying machinery by which a new election may be achieved, with the least violence to the Constitution and State rights. In all probability a solution will be forced, and Louisiana will have a new election.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, February 12.—In the matter of petition of Messrs. Daniel S. Conell and Charles McAden, of New York, against the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, South Carolina, being a petition for review by Judge Boad, of the United States Circuit Court, setting in chambers, if the decision of District Judge Bryan, of South Carolina, declaring said railroad company not a bankrupt, Judge Bond to-day decided not to review the decision of the court below and to allow the order of Judge Bryan to remain unchanged.

The application of the petitioners arose out of the failure of the company to pay its coupons, they being holders of bonds and coupons of the company to the amount of about $800,000.

The legal questions involved are, 1st, Is a railroad company liable to bankruptcy; 2d, are the coupons of a railroad company commercial paper; and, 3d, Is the decision of a District Judge to be reviewed by the petitioners or by writ of error. The petitioners and the railroad company are each represented by able counsel from South Carolina.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 13.—The snow is eight inches deep here and badly drifted. The weather to-day is clear and cold, with a strong northwest wind.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13.—The snow is six inches deep here.

VIRGINIA.

FORTRESS MONROE, February 13.—There was a heavy thunder storm here last night.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, February 13. — The Portuguese Minister of Public Works, and the prominent railway officials and Spanish Minister who is acting in accordance with orders from his government have gone to Badgos to meet Amadeus and family and escort them to Lisbon.

The palace has been prepared for them, which they will occupy until their departure for Italy. The ex-royal family is expected to arrive here to-morrow. They will be met at the railway station by his Majesty King Louis and his ministers.

Financial and Commercial

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, February 13.—Cotton dull and nominal; uplands 20½; Orleans 21½; sales 133 bales.

Flour dull. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn dull. Pork firm and held higher—mess $14 50. Lard firmly held—western steam 8⅛8¼. Turpentine dull at 67½a68. Rosin quiet at $3 65a3 70 for strained. Freights quiet.

Stocks dull. Money firm at 1-32a1-16 per cent. Gold steady at 14. Exchange—long 9¼; short 10¼. Governments dull but steady. State bonds dull and steady.

LONDON, February 13—noon.—Consols 92½a92¾. 5s 90 1-2.

FRANKFORT, February 13.—Bonds 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, February 13—noon.—Cotton opened with a downward tendency; uplands 9¼a9¾; Orleans 10⅜; shipped from Savannah or Charleston, December and February 9 1-2.

LATER—Cotton heavy; sales 10,000 bales; export and speculation 1,000; shipped from Savannah or Charleston, February and March, 9 9-16.

Breadstuffs quiet. Pork 60s. 6d.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, February 13, 3 o'clock, P. M.

REMARKS.—This morning cloudy, indicating snow; the weather cold; trade good during the morning.

COTTON lower at 18¼a18¾.

EXCHANGE—Buying at par and selling at ¼ premium.

FINANCIAL.—Gold buying at $1 12; selling $1 14. Silver buying $1 06; selling $1 10.

BONDS AND STOCKS.—Georgia 6s 75a77; 7s 86a88; new Georgia bonds at the State Treasury $1. Atlanta city bonds, 7s, 71a73; 8s 81a83. Augusta 83a85. Georgia Railroad stock 93a95; Georgia Railroad bonds 96a98. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock 83a86; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds 94a96. Macon and Western Railroad stock 89a91.

GRAIN.—We quote white corn scarce 87; in ear, 85. Wheat best quality $2 10; red wheat $1 90a2 00. Oats, seed, 70a72½; mixed oats 62a65. Rye 1 15a1 20. Barley $1 10a1 15.

SEED.—We quote clover at $3 per bushel Blue grass at $2 50.

BAGGING AND TIES.—Gunny 18; magnolia and other Western brands 16a16½; double anchor and Ladlow 16½. Ties 8a9.

FLOUR.—Fancy $11a11 75; extra family $10 75a11; family $9 75a10; superfine $7 50.

BACON.—Shoulders 7.

BULK MEATS—Shoulders 6a6½; C. R. sides new meat 8; clear sides 8¼.

LARD.—We quote buckets, 12; cans and kegs 10½; tierces, 9¾.

BUTCHER'S MEATS—Retail prices, corned beef in kegs 12½c; spiced 15c; hogs 8c; mutton 10a12½c; veal 10c; Sausages 15a17c; soup bone 10a25c.

FRESH MEATS.—Dressed beef by the side, per pound, 8a10; retail 10a15. Mutton, whole, dressed 12a15, retail 12a15. Hogs, dressed, 8; 10a12½ retail. Veal, dressed, 10; retail 12½a15. Corned beef in kegs 12½; retail 18½.

SAUSAGES.—Linked, fresh, wholesale 15; retail 17a20; linked, smoked 18; retail 20. Sausages in 50 lb cans, green, 13. Bologna, smoked, in bags, 15; retail 20a25. Hogshead cheese, wholesale 15; retail 20. Blood pudding 15; retail 20. Liver pudding, wholesale 15; retail 20.

HIDES.—Buying prices, green $5 50 on foot; cut $3.

MUTTON.—Buying prices, gross 5; net 12½.

BEEF CATTLE.—Buying prices, gross 3a5; net 8a10.

GROCERIES.—We quote: Sugars—Crushed Granulated and Powdered 14½. Coffee A 13½; for Extra C 13; Yellow C 12½. Brown 11½a13. Tallow 7. Liverpool salt $2 30; Virginia salt $2. The various brands of soap from Excelsior Steam Soap Works of Atlanta, from 6a7½c per box Georgia Soap Factory—5a7c per pound Candles—full weights 21a21½. Ginger 18a20 Pepper 25a28. Corn meal 85. Starch 6¼a10 Rice 8½ for tierces. Java Coffee 27a30 Rio 22a24. New Orleans syrup 72a80. Molasses—hhds. 27; bbls. 32. Cheese, factory, 17a18.

FISH.—Mackerel, No. 3, bbls., $10 50; No. 2, half bbls., $7 00; No. 3, half bbls, $5 50; No. 1, kits, $1 65; No. 2, kits, $1 50 No. 3, kits, $1 25

HAY.—We quote western timothy at $40. Tennessee $36a38.

FERTILIZERS.—Pendleton's $67 cash; $76 on time. Navassa $58 cash; $68 on time. Whann's Superphosphate, cash $54; on time, $60. Chappell's Champion Superphosphate $67 50, on time.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—Buying prices from wagons. Eggs 25c; chickens 15a20; country butter 18a22a25; Tennessee butter 25a30

FACTORY GOODS.—Brown Domestics—Graniteville, 7-8, 11; Trion, 7-8, 11; Augusta 7-8, 11½; Graniteville, 4-4, 13; Trion, 4-4, 13. Augusta, 4-4, 13; Graniteville, 3-4 9½; Augusta, 3-4, 10½; light osnaburgs 15; heavy osnaburgs 17c; Yarns $1 65. Roswell shirtings, 7-8, 11½; 4-4, 13. Checks 14½a16.

PRINTS.—Wamsutta 9; Bedford 9; Amoskeag 10a10½; Arnold 10; Albions 11½; Richmond 11½; Spragues 11½; Dunnell's 11½.

IRON—Tire 1 1-2 inches to 4 by 1 1-2, $6; smaller sizes 50 cts advance. Rod, 12c. Axes Collins' $14 00a15 00. Shovels, Ames', $15 00; Roland's $13 00; Stone's $13 50. Solid cast-steel R. R, 18. Coffee mills $3 75a10 00. Cast-steel 25c; springs 22; axles 10a11; sad iron 7; horse shoe nails 20a25; I. B, Hames, $8 00, Andirons $65a $1 50.

POWDER AND SHOT.—Blasting powder $5 25; rifle powder per keg, 25 pounds, $7 25; half kegs $4; quarter kegs $3 25. Patent shot, bag, $3; Buck $3 25.

LEATHER.—Calf-skins—domestic $39a44 per dozen; French $45a66. Harness leather 38a45c per pound; sole leather, hemlock, 29a33½; oak 50a70c; split 40c; kips, coutry, 50a60 per pound.

STEEL.—Solid cast steel railroad 18c; cast steel 23c.

HARDWARE.—Hollowware, Savery's, 7c Belting 20 per cent. off list. Fairbanks' scales, list net. Manilla rope 25c; Cotton 30c; Jute 15c; greenleaf 7¼a7¾. Cotton cards $6 00 per dozen. Axle grease $21 00 per gross. Picks, common, 16½; steel 17½; mattocks 18½, axe helves $1 50a2 per dozen.

NAILS.—Per keg, 10d to 60d, $5 75; 3d, $6 6d, $6 25; 4d, $6 50; 3d, $7 75; fine, $9 25 finishing, different kinds of corresponding numbers, 75c on above prices.

FRUIT.—Apples, Southern $3 00a3 50 per barrel; Northern $4 00a5 25 per barrel. Bananas retail at 5c, or six for 25c. Cocoanuts 10a15c. Oranges 5a10c. Lemons 5c.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Retail from Stores: Sweet Potatoes $1 75 per bushel, 50c per peck. Table Peas $1 50. Turnips 25c per peck. Onions, none. Irish potatoes 50a60 per peck; $2 00 per bushel. Cabbage 10a25 apiece. Dressed chickens scarce, retail, 15c per pound; turkeys 15a18c per pound.

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For over FORTY YEARS this PURELY VEGETABLE LIVER MEDICINE HAS PROVED TO BE THE GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC for LIVER COMPLAINT and its painful offspring, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heartburn, CHILLS AND FEVER, etc., etc.

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DEFIES REFUTATION

TO LAWYERS.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION by the Reporter of the Court.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we cannot undertake either to return or preserve.

ATLANTA:

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1873.

FOR CONGRESS.

FROM THE EIGHTH DISTRICT,

Hon. A. H. STEPHENS.

☞ It strikes us that Senator Hillyer's bill providing for speedy criminal trials is a good thing.

☞ THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION printed ten thousand copies of its daily on the first, by far the greatest issue of a daily ever made in Atlanta. THE CONSTITUTION is one of the liveliest dailies in the South, and her enterprise and journalistic merit will win for her a yet higher position of usefulness. We always welcome it to our office.—*Talbotton Standard.*

The Senate on Col. Nutting's Bond Bill.

From the Legislative proceedings elsewhere, it will be seen that the Senate has added an amendment to the House bill of Mr. Nutting, forbidding the sale of the new bonds below par. The House refused to concur, and the matter thus stands.

The action of the Senate would seem to indicate its confidence in Col. Nutting's assurances of ability to negotiate these bonds high up in price. Or else it doubts these assurances and is determined to guard against any ruinous negotiations of new securities.

Gen. Benning, of Columbus, and Col. James Gardner, of Augusta, on the Bond Matter.

We give to-day letters from Gen. Henry L. Benning and Col. James Gardner, on the bond matter.

General Benning argues against the bond compromise, with his usual ability. He handles with strong grasp, whatever he takes hold of.

Colonel Gardner advocates the bond compromise, and his views, while well prosecuted, are the more noticeable because they are a clear, unqualified reversal of his first position.

To-morrow we will give the views of General Toombs, at length, in a letter of remarkable vigor and interest.

A Throneless King.

King Amadeus, of Spain, is an exemplification of the truth of that old saying, "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

Called from his Italian home to the throne of Spain upon the deposition of the debauched Queen Isabella, Amadeus accepted the bauble of royalty and the baton of Kingly rule, upon the solicitation of the Kingless Spaniards and promise of a national support.

After a few years of trial, he voluntarily resigns the glittering authority and retires to his Italian home and is in comfortable privacy.

His experience of Spanish sovereignty has not been lovely. Attempted assassinations, daily intrigues, riprorious insurrections, cabinet squabbles, loggerheads with the Assembly, etc., have constituted the turbulent monotony of his reign.

No wonder the fellow has abdicated. He stood it longer than most men would have done.

The prospects are that he would have summarily gone up some violent spout had he have held on. These cantankerous Spaniards are a restless set of folks. It is no agreeable life to expect your head blown off every half hour in the day.

Amadeus drops his royalty, but he takes home with him a whole corporosity, which is better, take it altogether, than defunct royalty.

Amadeus will now become a philosopher. He has had enough of the alternations of life to become wise.

In the meantime the lively Spaniards appear to be in an active spasm of republicanism. It will probably not last long.

GEORGIA BONDS.

Letter of Gen. Benning to the Editors of the Atlanta Constitution.

COLUMBUS, February 9, 1873.

Gentlemen: You ask me to give you my "views for publication on the bond question."

I understand the question to be whether the State should accept the proposition of Col. Snead, representing the bondholders—and the proposition to be that the State shall pay $1,400,000 to the holders of the gold bonds; $80,000 to Boorman, Johnson & Co., and $30,000 to the Traders' Bank. Total—$1,515,000, in 7 per cent. State bonds at 90 cents in the dollar, due at from ten to fifty years, all of which bonds the holders say they were bona fide purchasers at the above sums, without notice of any fraud in the sale, or other objection to the sale, and that if the State will do this they will turn over to it

Semi-annual gold bonds	$1,280,000
Currency bonds	1,800,000
Bainbridge, Cuthbert and Columbus bonds	340,000
Cartersville and Van Wert bonds	275,000
Cherokee Valley bonds	300,000
Making in all	$4,195,000

And will also make a full settlement of the account between Clews & Co. and the State, for which account the State claims of Clews & Co. a large amount of money, and also the surrender of State bonds to the amount of $1,000,000, which the State insists Clews & Co. unjustly hold; and Clews & Co. claim of the State nothing but a comparatively small balance; and that on the acceptance of the proposition Clews & Co. will immediately surrender their bonds and come to a fair settlement.

The above I gather from the newspapers.

If it is correct the amount of all the bonds is $4,710,000, of which $1,515,000 is good, and the rest—$3,195,000—bad. The sum to be paid by the State is $1,515,000, with, say, 10 per cent. added, equal to $151,500 more. That is to say the whole amount to be paid by the State is $1,666,500. The other bonds being void, are of course not to be counted in the true indebtedness.

This is an enormous premium. The consideration for it ought to be of a corresponding value.

What is the consideration? I have heard of none, except that the acceptance of this proposition will raise the credit of the State and enable it to borrow money on easier terms than it can now.

I do not think that paying usury is the way to strengthen the credit of the borrower. If the State pays 10 per cent. on this money, it will be asked 10 or more for the next $1,000,000 it may wish to borrow. It is not said in this proposition that, if it shall be accepted, the State will be guaranteed what money it wants at par, or at any particular discount. In this respect, then, the value of the consideration—the raising the credit of the State—is very uncertain.

A better way of raising that credit would be, I think, to change the mode of negotiating State loans. The present mode is to do it by an agent, with plenary powers within certain limits to bind the State. His action is not public, and does not become so until it is complete. Then, if it is not liked by the State, objections are made to it: the Governor or the agent exceeded his authority, or was a partner in the premium with the lender, or intended to use the money for his own benefit—and this to the knowledge of the lender. A refusal to ratify the action of the agent follows. Then the credit of the State suffers, even though the grounds of her objections may be true.

Change the mode. Let no loan be binding on the State until it is ratified by the Legislature. Capitalists will be relieved from all apprehensions of these objections being raised against a loan thus ratified. Remove these apprehensions, and the credit of the State will be at par in every market. Her ability to pay is not doubted—her disposition to do so is.

Why not? We do not trust even the Governor of our choice to make a Judge, or a Solicitor General, without the sanction of the Senate; and yet such an appointment involves little more than a few thousand dollars.

As to the void bonds—they are by this time so well understood in every market, that a refusal to pay them could not affect the credit of the State. An agreement to pay them might impair its credit seriously—proportioned to the extent to which they would increase the burden of its indebtedness.

And I am by no means satisfied that the holders of the $1,515,000 are *bona fide* holders. They say they had no notice of the objections the State had to paying these bonds when they bought them. Did they not read the State newspapers? The clamor against the "Bullock bonds" could have been heard to New York. Reading the newspapers, hearing this clamor, would they advance $1,515,000 without proper inquiry? That would not be business.

Then why do they connect themselves with the holders of the void bonds? It seems that these holders are to get nothing in the settlement, but yet are to surrender their claims of millions merely to accommodate the holders of the good bonds. If the bonds are void, why in common honesty do they not return them at once to the State? This, too, is not business. It must excite the suspicion that they are in some way to share in what the State pays to the latter, and this suspicion excites the further one that the holders of the good bonds would not thus share with them unless they are in some way in their power; as, by their having evidence against them that they themselves are not *bona fide* holders.

I think that great facility to borrow money is by no means desirable for the State unless it shall be guarded by a sanction like that above, as a condition precedent to the validity of the loan. With such a sanction prescribed by the Legislature, the confidence of capitalists must soon be conciliated, and they will gladly lend their money to the State, and on reasonable terms. They will know now that the hesitation of the State means not the repudiation of bonds honestly held, but the non-recognition of bonds dishonestly held. They must equally know that the State has very strong grounds for this non-recognition. Make the case such that these grounds cannot exist, and the tremors of all of that capital, which is seeking legitimate—not gambling—investments, will be quieted. This is the kind which deserves conciliation.

Let an act be passed. Let an agent be appointed under it and sent into the money market with the act in his hand. Let him say to the money lender: "There are $5,000,000 or $7,000,000 of bonds outstanding against Georgia. She says they are fraudulent and void; that she has not received a cent for them, (which you yourself know to be true,) and that she does not intend to pay them; that having received nothing on them, she is still in want of money. At what rate will you discount her bonds under the provisions of this late act of her Legislature? Read it, and see for yourself that it will secure you against the possible existence of any of the objections made to those outstanding bonds. You know that Georgia is able to pay them. Can you doubt that she will also be ready and willing to pay you if the negotiations be regulated by this act?"

A money-lender is not without reason. He will offer to discount at a reasonable rate, not raising it at all on account of the State's rejection of the fraudulent bonds—rather in fact lowering it, for he will be conscious that the State must be anxious, by her future course, to prove to the world that in her past course she was not actuated by dishonest motives. The bargain will be struck and the Governor informed of it. He, if the exigency is great, will, should he approve the terms, make them known, and call the Legislature together to give it sanction. The cost of a called session will be something, but nothing compared to $1,515,000, plus 10 per centum. Meantime, collect this year's taxes early to meet indispensable expenses.

You perceive, gentlemen, that in my opinion, Col. Snead's proposition ought not to be accepted.

I have delayed an answer to your letter until now because I could not, until late yesterday, find a newspaper containing the terms of the proposition. To make some amends, I will try to have this published in the papers of this place for Tuesday morning—seeing that you are so complimentary as to say you ask for my "views for publication."

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY L. BENNING.

Messrs. I. W. Avery and E. Y. Clarke, Editors.

LETTER OF COL. JAMES GARDNER ON THE BOND QUESTION.

He Favors an Equitable Settlement.

ATLANTA, February 6, 1873.

Colonel James Gardner, Augusta, Georgia:

DEAR SIR—I greatly desire your opinion—

1st. As to the legal obligations of the State to the *bona fide* holders of these bonds which the last General Assembly of Georgia declared null and void.

2d. As to the policy which should, independent of all legal obligation, control the State in the settlement of this matter.

Your familiarity with the manner of conducting business in Wall street; your acquaintance with the character and standing of the New York banks and capitalists whom I represent here; and your intimate knowledge of the principles of commercial law, and particularly that branch of it which relates to questions of this character, will give exceptional importance before the people of Georgia to your opinion: therefore, if it shall be favorable to my clients, I will take the liberty of publishing it.

Yours truly,
THOMAS L. SNEAD.

ATLANTA, February 12, 1873.

Col. Thomas L. Snead, Kimball House:

DEAR SIR—At your solicitation, I have undertaken to investigate the questions presented to my attention in your note of the 6th instant, and here give you the results. They are at your disposal. My previous reflections led me to different conclusions, but I had given the subject but partial attention. I accepted the report of the joint committee of investigation at the last Legislature as conclusive—in part, probably, because it was in harmony with my preconceived notions. But since looking into the case carefully, and being informed as to facts to which I had not previously had access, I am constrained to change my views.

Upon the question presented my opinion is sought in a two-fold character. First, my professional opinion as to the legal aspect of the case. Second, my opinion as a citizen of Georgia, having at heart the good name and financial credit of the State, and its pecuniary rights and interests.

First, as to the legal obligations of the State to pay the bonds in dispute.

I shall discuss this question as if it were before a judicial tribunal competent to entertain it, and clothed with authority to give a legal sanction to its decision. True, the sovereign State of Georgia does not recognize herself as amenable to any judicial tribunal on earth, for aught she may do, or refuse to do, in the performance of contracts.

The Constitution of the United States, as amended in 1793, distinctly denied to the Supreme Court jurisdiction in cases in which it is sought to make a sovereign State a party defendant. This provision was made, be it noted, at the instance of the State of Georgia, who had denied and resisted the authority of that Court the year previous, in the case of Chisholm vs. the State of Georgia, in which that attempt was made to drag the State before it as a defendant. It was at that early age in the history of our Government, Georgia vindicated that proud love of independence, with which her subsequent history has been so consistent—a history made illustrious by her stubborn adherence to "Troup and the Treaty," and her fearless defiance of the mandamus of the Supreme Court in the celebrated Tassell's case.

But the conspicuous position thus early assumed and thus gallantly maintained by Georgia, imposes on her only a higher obligation to respect the double rule of conduct, to do nothing but what is right, and to submit to nothing that is wrong. Before the great tribunal of the world's opinion she comes in this bond question to ask equity, and she must do equity. By this standard she must take her position morally in the opinion of an impartial world, and financially in all financial centres where the credits of nations are dealt in.

In proceeding to discuss the legal obligations of Georgia upon these bonds, we meet at the threshold with this just, and universally recognized rule of law. When, by the misconduct of another, one of two innocent parties must suffer, he must be the sufferer who has placed it in the power of the third party to do the injury.

We assume that the question now is between the State of Georgia and the innocent holders of her bonds, bought or held in pledge for a valuable consideration, and without notice of fraud or illegality. Where there are holders participant in the alleged fraud or cognizant of it in advance, and to whom notice actual or constructive can be brought, the State will be entitled to her full equitable defences, as an individual would be in a court of law or equity in like circumstances. This is a question of fact, and to be disposed of according to the facts.

It appears in this case that on the 18th of March, 1869, the Legislature passed, and the Governor approved, an act entitled "An act to aid the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company," which, among other things, sets forth the allegation that said road had claims against the State for thirty-four hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, in consideration of which the Legislature authorized the State's indorsement of the company's bonds to the extent of fifteen thousand dollars per mile af the road as completed, and prescribing the manner in which the fact of completion of the several sections as it advanced should be certified to the Governor, and the indorsed bonds issued thereon. It appears also that in October, 1870, the Legislature passed another act authorizing the Governor to deliver to the company the State's gold bonds for $8,000 per mile of the road in exchange for the second mortgage bonds of the road for $10,000 per mile. There were similar acts passed for other roads.

They are the acts contained in the statute books of the State, enacted by the *de facto* Legislature of the State, signed by the *de facto* Governor of the State, and proclaimed to the world in the same formal manner as all other previous acts in the State's history. That the Legislature was an assemblage of the true representatives of the people, duly elected in whole, or singly, and lawfully and fairly entitled to their seats, and that Rufus B. Bullock was the choice of the majority of the people voting at the election, and lawfully and fairly entitled to the Executive chair, may admit of doubt, and was doubted and denied at the time. But, nevertheless, the Legislature and the Governor were duly installed as such and acted as such. Their official action was submitted to and obeyed by the people of Georgia—no other Legislature or Governor being set up in opposition, as was done in the Rhode Island case of Gov. Dorr, and in the recent cases of Alabama and Louisiana. The official acts, therefore, of this Governor Bullock, went forth to the world with the same legal authority as those of his pure and eminent predecessors. He was in the position to give circulation in the money markets of the world to these bonds, as also to other bonds issued under authority of acts of the Legislature. As incident to his position, he had authority to appoint financial agents of the State and give them letters disclosing their agency.

Of course it was the duty of the Governor to see that the terms of the acts authorizing these issues of bonds were strictly complied with. It was his duty to withould his signature and the great seal of the State until he was thus complied with. It was the duty of the agents, appointed by him to negotiate these bonds, to comply strictly with their instructions, and to tell the truth in all things relating to these bonds and the consideration on which they were founded.

But suppose the Governor and his agents are unfaithful to their trusts, and deceive the public, or put it in the power of corrupt men to deceive the public, and procure money from honest men on false pretences? Suppose that the Governor sends forth the bonds, having on their face all the indications of legality and fairness, and attached thereto the name of the Governor and the broad seal of the Great State of Georgia, promising to pay the money therein stipulated, and they are recognized by purchasers as valid obligations, and they pay their money into the hands of the Governor, or of the agents authorized by him to receive the money. Suppose this money is embezzled, squandered, stolen, and the State never gets one dollar of it? Or suppose a part of it is so embezzled, squandered, stolen, and the State gets only a part of it into her treasury? Who is to be the loser?

The case is here stated as it is presented by the innocent holders of the bonds in dispute. On the part of the State it is claimed that the Governor, when authorized by statute to put in circulation, on terms therein stated, the bonds of the State, is an agent, and the State is not bound by anything he may do as such which transcends or deviates from the law creating the agency. The proposition laid down in the broadest terms for the State is in these words.

"The duties of public agents are defined by statute, and all are bound to notice the limitations to their authority. And in contracts of importance the statute prescribes provisions and limits the expenditure. Of all this the contractor is conclusively presumed to be informed, and whenever the public agent exceeds his authority, the government is not bound by his acts."—Am. Law Rev. Oct., 1869, 7 Cranch 366.

In contracts between a public agent and a contractor, to do a particular thing, the statute authorizing the agent to make the contract is the guide and limit of his action, and the contractor must see to it that no terms are inserted not embraced by the statute, or in conflict with it. But if there is no departure from the statute, and nothing in conflict with it apparent on its face, and the statute covers every item embraced in the contract, the principal is bound. And this principle should apply to governments equally with corporations, public or private. The extent of an agent's authority can only be known by his letter of authority, or by the statute prescribing his duties. It could be no defense to a government or corporation that there were other instructions or restrictions, and that the authority apparently given was not actually given. I fail to recognize a distinction between governments and corporations and individuals in this particular. This is conceding for the argument that Governor Bullock was simply an agent, and that the doctrine of agency applies to the actions of the Executive.

The practical question is, were the holders of the Bullock bound to go behind the statutes authorizing their issue. Was it incumbent on any purchaser or holder of them by hypothecation, before touching them to institute a legal investigation as to whether the Governor had rightfully, honestly and to the letter performed his official duty in the matter—whether the Engineer under him had made a truthful report as to the work, and the manner of performance of the work done on the road, whether it is "a first-class road," built "in a substantial manner" "in good running and working order." We quote from the act of March 18, 1869.

The question is not, was it the duty of the Governor, or his engineer, to see to these things before the bonds were delivered to the contractors who were building the road. If *they* were before the people of Georgia, asking payment, the question would be different. The equities of the case—or the legal defenses of the case—would then come up, and the State could plead total or partial failure of consideration.

But it is a plain principle of law that when a man gives his negotiable promissory note, or other written obligation, payable at a future day for value received, specified in its face, and it is passed, before maturity, into the hands of a third party, for a valuable consideration, and without notice of any defense to it against the original holder, he is bound to pay it. It is not a void contract. It is only voidable; and it is only voidable as against the original holder and his accomplices cognizant of the fraud or failure of consideration.

I here present a few propositions taken from the books. They are as applicable to States as to minor corporations, and would be enforced against them if they were amenable to judicial tribunals:

"The obligation to do justice rests upon all persons, natural and artificial, and if a county obtains the money or property of others without authority, the law, independent of any statute, will compel restitution or compensation. Marsh vs. Fulton county, 10 Wallace, 694.

The case elaborates the principle that innocent parties are not to suffer by irregularities or non-compliance of officers with obligations of the statute under which bonds are issued, and money procured thereon.

"The bonds on their face import a compliance with the law under which they were issued, and the purchaser was not bound to look further for evidence of a compliance with the condition to the grant of the power." Commissioners of Knox county vs. Aspinwall, 21 Howard, 539.

"A county or other municipal corporation being authorized by statute to borrow money and issue bonds for the payment thereof, if the bonds be made and delivered reciting the facts, which show them to have been regularly issued, the county is estopped to deny their regularity or to assert that they were not made in conformity to the statute.

Such bonds with interest warrants annexed, are commercial securities; the holder of them has a full title, and as against one who has taken them in good faith, the county cannot set up the equities which might have been available against the original payee."

Moran vs. Commissioners Miami Company, 2 Black, 722, (bead notes.)

To the same effect is the decision in Mercer vs. Hackett, 1 Wallace, 83, where the question is fully discussed and numerous authorities, English and American, cited. It will be found that any cases that may seem in conflict with the principles here laid down are exceptional, and do not in fact contradict them.

A bond payable on a day certain *in future* is a negotiable paper unless there are words on its face restraining its negotiability, and it is lawful for any man to buy it, or lend money on it, in the open market. If it is issued by a party able to contract, willing to contract, and who does actually contract, and the purchaser is not notified that as between the maker and the original payee there is a defence to it, he has a valid claim against the maker for all it calls for. If he has lent money on it on hypothecation, he has a valid claim for all he has lent upon it with interest.

There may be contracts valid on their face, or words purporting to be contracts, that are absolutely void. A paper signed by a lunatic or idiot cannot be a contract because he is not able to contract. Other illustrations may be given. But there is no question but that the State of Georgia had the ability to pass precisely the statutes she did pass in due form, under which the disputed bonds were issued. They may heve been improvidently, unwisely and corruptly passed. They may have been illegally, corruptly and fraudulently signed and put in circulation. Such conduct is a great calamity to society. It infuses the poison of distrust in financial circles and in the channels of trade when such frauds are exposed, affecting the volume of our untainted securities, inflicting injury upon parties far remote from all complicity with it, while it takes good money out of the pokets of honest men, who were deluded by the false statements of smooth-tongued tricksters. To the people of Georgia the conduct complained of is a calamity of huge proportions. The greatest calamity threatened or impending, is not the loss of money, badly situated as they are to lose any more, the great danger is that, smarting under the deep sting of wrong, and exasperated against the fugitive Bullock and his accomplices, known and suspected, they may lose sight of the equitable principle of the law, that when one of two innocent parties must suffer, he who puts it in the power of a third party to commit a fraud, must be the sufferer. The question to be decided is: Shall the people of Georgia lose the money invested by innocent parties in the illegal bonds issued by Bullock; or, shall the innocent parties lose?

Just here one thing should be borne in mind: Georgia did not wholly lose the money thus paid for, or advanced on these bonds. Some portion of it came into the State treasury and helped to pay State obligations. Some portion was invested in internal improvements, and helped to enhance values and to increase the taxable property of the citizens, and to create new business and resources. But those who honestly bought the bonds, or advanced money on them, have no such compensation or solace. To these their outlay will be a dead loss, if the State does not, in the spirit of magnanimity, afford them relief.

On the other hand, if the State adheres to its present position, she may have far more to suffer in loss of credit, of prestige, and of the confidence of an influential portion of public opinion than can be estimated in money.

This leads to the discussion of the second branch of the subject. But before leaving the question as to the legal liability, I return to the doctrine of agency, to say that this case is not one precisely as between principal and agent, where one gives and the other acts under power of attorney.

The holders of the bonds who, in the first instance, bought them from Kimball, or from Rice, or from Henry Clews & Co., or from Clews, Habicht & Co., dealt with them as agents authorized to sell or to hypothecate. But when Bullock affixed his name and the great Seal of the State to the bonds he was acting as a co-ordinate branch of the government of Georgia. He was part of a triune unity constituting the law making power of Georgia. It proved a sorry specimen of the component parts of the majesty of law; but it is nevertheless true that Georgia spoke to all the world and asked credit and confidence and faith in her plighted word as a sovereign State in each bond to which that great seal was attached. It was not for each man to whom a bond was presented in the markets of America or Europe to stop to ascertain by what authority Bullock became the custodian of that seal. It might have been by usurpation, it might have been by bayonet law. But the fact was patent, and was undisputed that he was *de facto* the Governor of Georgia, as much so as Napoleon the Third was at that time, by virtue of the *coup de etat* of 1851 Emperor of France.

If I have shown that a State bond, put in circulation under the circumstances stated in this case, is a contract subject to the law applicable to negotiable securities as between individuals, it follows that the State cannot by legislation relieve herself of the liability. It is not competent for a party to a contract to sit upon his own case, or to construe the contract judicially. It is not competent for one Legislature to undo, or modify, or enlarge, or restrict an obligation or liability, entered into with another party and accepted by him, whereby a vested right has been created. This would be to do what the Constitution of the United States prohibits the States from doing, and which the common law, and common sense, and the decisions of courts prohibit to individuals. It is unnecessary to quote authorities from the law books on this point. It is distinctly recognized by the Supreme Court of Georgia, 4 Ga. Rep., 212, and the current of decisions is uniform and unbroken to the same effect. Where no rights have been vested it is competent for a succeeding Legislature to repeal or modify previous acts. This is legislation proper, not judicial definition or construction. In this way, and to this extent, Legislatures may repair errors and correct mistakes of policy. But it cannot abrogate contracts as between the State and innocent parties.

That Bullock was a carpet-bag Governor, and that Federal bayonets and fraudulent manipulations of the ballot-boxes may have had something to do with his election, would not be considered as, *per se*, vitiating his official functions. When, therefore, his name appeared on bonds as Governor of Georgia, and they were compared with the acts of the Legislature authorizing their issue, there was sufficient regularity on the face of the proceedings to satisfy the scrutiny of cautious bankers and even of astute counsel. With such appearance of regularity on the face, the clamors of an indignant people against Federal usurpation and carpet-bag corruption might have been heeded as little in weighing the elements of validity, as the predictions sometimes uttered in those days that greenbacks would be repudiated and become worthless.

As I have some practical acquaintance with the Wall street modes of buying and borrowing on bonds, and the usual tests of validity and regularity applied to them, I can readily conceive how these bonds might have fallen into the hands of innocent holders in this country and Europe, without the betrayal of unusual credulity or incaution. So innumerable are the contracts in bonds, bonds of States, and bonds of cities, counties and corporations, every minute in the day in Wall street, that it would be utterly impossible for a banking house to take legal advice in each transaction as to the validity of every bond handled. A banker or broker of large business sometimes might have twenty distinct transactions in bonds in almost as many minutes. Perhaps the larger portion of the transactions would be between 2 o'clock and 3 o'clock of the day. When bonds are pronounced "regular" by the Bond Committee of the Board of Brokers, or are offered in the market as valid bonds by a reputable banking house, the stamp of currency becomes affixed as it were, to them, and they are borrowed on almost as readily as gilt-edge securities.

These remarks apply, however, to call loans—money borrowed on securities from day to day. When time loans are negotiated, the scrutiny is more close, and more time is taken to examine. But that scrutiny would not be apt to go behind the language of the security itself—especially a State bond—and the law authorizing its issue. The great seal and the Governor's signature would generally be considered as importing regularity and full compliance with law. These, and the assurances of a then respectable house like that of Henry Clews & Co., would be ample to give them currency in the market. The position of Henry Clews himself, as a prominent and active Radical politician, might possibly have tended to strengthen a Southern security that he dealt in. It might be supposed to derive from his touch an odor of "*loyalty*," the want of which was so damaging to Southern credit shortly after the close of the war.

Upon the second branch of the question I shall be brief. It is unnecessary to say much on the inestimable value of credit to a State, and the importance of her having every practicable facility of selling her bonds, or borrowing on them at satisfactory rates, in the money markets. The Southern States have severe practical experience of the necessity of borrowing money since the close of the war, and the difficulty of doing it, when there was no shadow of doubt resting upon the securities she offered. How great, then, must be the difficulties in the path of a State, who refused to recognize three or four batches of bonds bearing on their face the language of a solemn contract on her part to pay money, signed by the Governor of the State, when she offers another batch for sale, with the same indicia of compliance with statutes authorizing their issue. The bonds in dispute have raised questions of doubt as to their validity and moral obligation. Can Georgia afford to allow such doubts as to her good faith to rest on her name? She, in common with the other cotton growing States, is pressing a claim for the refunding of sixty-eight millions of dollars levied upon them, as they allege illegally, by the Federal Government. It is a doubtful question, as is evidenced by the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States being equally divided upon it. With what grace can Georgia claim her share of eleven millions of that fund while ignoring a doubtful claim upon herself like this under discussion?

There is no blinking the fact that Georgia is in need of about three millions of dollars to meet her past due, and fast accruing liabilities. There is no blinking the fact that her credit has declined since the fact appeared settled that she would not modify the action of the last Legislature upon the rejected bonds. The price at which Georgia bonds, about which there is no dispute, are held in the New York market is no criterion of the value of a new issue thrown on the market. It is the policy of present holders not to depress them, which they would do if they made a forced sale of any considerable number. There are, therefore, few for sale. Strong holders can afford to hold. Weak ones can get fair prices from the strong, because it is the policy of the latter to keep them up until present complications are settled, and the financial course of the State disclosed. But any considerable amount of new bonds thrown on the market, in the present condition of things, would knock down the price in Wall street from ten to twenty per cent. Beyond a very moderate number, they would be unsaleble at any price. A large amount could not possibly be negotiated at any figure the State would be willing to accept.

On this point the testimony of such eminent bankers as John A. Stewart, Duncan Sherman & Co., Drexel, Morgan & Co., and Morton, Bliss & Company, should receive full credence. They are in position to know, and they are to be presumed to be disinterested. They are corroborated by the fact that Georgia has now about $130,000 of seven per cent. bonds limited at ninety cents in New York very difficult of sale. An occasional sale at that figure of a few bonds does not disprove their testimony. This state of things will not improve with time. Mississippi has not yet recovered from the blow to her credit, inflicted by her repudiation of her Union Bank bonds. Georgia cannot afford to follow her example and share her fate.

My conviction is that it would be good policy for her to recognize the bonds held by innocent parties, so far as to make the best arrangements she can to pay the innocent holders what they have paid for them, or lent on them with interest. This would be to undo the wrong done by her agents. It would be no compromise of a just debt, but the reparation in full of the damage done to innocent parties. They claim no more. It does not become a proud State to offer less.

The action of the State should be so shaped, if possible, as to grant no relief to those holding or liable for the bonds who aided or connived at, or were in any way cognizant of the fraud.

In all probability some who are most guilty in the matter may escape detection and may profit by the liberality of the State. The most cunning are not apt to be the sufferers. But this should not be wielded as an argument to the detriment of the credulous victims. The keen desire to punish the guilty has, perhaps, been a leading influence in bringing about the legislation which threatens to entail on us all the evils that repudiation inflicted on Mississippi.

I have seen the recommendations of the Finance Committee, and the provisions of Mr. Nutting's bill. They do not change my convictions that Georgia credit will be badly crippled if the legislation of the last session stands unchanged. The fact that the State goes into the market with eight per cent. bonds to take up past due six and seven per cent. bonds, is an index of declining credit. It is another step downwards.

The financial action of the State must affect every public enterprise and every corporate interest within her limits that is a borrower. If State securities go down, the tendency is for all securities of minor corporations and companies in her borders, to go down also. All Southern securities in every money centre, will suffer, for when confidence is shaken in the good faith of Georgia, whether rightfully or otherwise, a shadow of distrust will be cast over all the South.

The proposition submitted by you in behalf of the bondholders could be accepted without attaching odium to Georgia as being willing to accept a discount from her creditors. It is, as I understand it, a proposition not to compromise a claim on her justice, but to accept from her the amount in full, that innocent parties have paid for, or advanced on her bonds, relying on the validity. This is no compromise, in an offensive sense of the term. It is proposed as a fair settlement. It appears to me that it would be good policy for the State to accept it as such.

The most distasteful feature of the proposed arrangement is that it would inure to the benefit of the guilty and the innocent alike. Those persons who aided and abetted in the perpetration of the frauds complained of, and who are holders of, or liable to the holders of any part of the bonds put illegally in circulation may desire a profit and escape all pecuniary penalty. But the advantages to the credit of the State of Georgia, in the present juncture and in the great future that is before her, more than neutralize this objection. Very respectfully,

JAMES GARDNER.

THE CONSTITUTION'S SPECIAL

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN CANAL

Action of Committee on Commerce

Rumor of Suicide Contradicted

WASHINGTON, February 13, 1873.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Commerce, to-day, returned to the House of Representatives, for its action upon them, all the bill s which had been referred to the committee on the subject of internal improvements. Among the bills thus returned was the Atlantic and Great Western Canal bill.

IMPORTANCE ADMITTED.

Congressman Shellabarger, the chairman of the committee, then called the attention of the House to the importance of all these projects, but said that the committee did not recommend any Congressional action upon them this session.

HON. W. P. FRICE.

This energetic gentleman secured the floor for the purpose of making a speech in favor of the passage of the Georgia canal bill, but he was cut off before he had concluded his remarks. He obtained permission, however, to print his speech in the Globe. It is a very able effort.

FRIENDS STILL HOPEFUL.

The friends of the Atlantic and Great Western Canal are, nevertheless, hopeful. They think that a vote on their bill may possibly be secured some time during the present week.

A RUMOR CONTRADICTED.

A rumor was circulated in the City of New York to-day, to the effect that the Hon. James Brooks and Vice President Colfax had committed suicide. Contradictions to this rumor were sent from this place.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Senate considered the naval appropriation bill, which gives $70,000 for surveys on the Pacific, and adopted an amendment appropriating $3,300,000 for the construction of war vessels.

Corbett, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, without an amendment, the Senate bill authorizing the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company to construct a railroad from Washington City, through the States of Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to St. Louis, with a branch road from any point on the main line in Indiana, to Chicago, extending to the Company, for these purposes, all the powers enumerated in its charter from the State of Virginia.

The bill restoring pension to soldiers of 1812 who participated in the rebellion was passed.

Conkling introduced a bill repealing all rights and privileges heretofore granted to the Alexandria and Washington Railroad Company, or the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad Company, to extend their railroad into the District of Columbia, or build bridges over the Potomac River, or construct any railroad through the streets of Washington.

The bill also makes it unlawful for any steam railroad company to construct any railway or tramway whatever on, along or across Pennsylvania avenue.

The House Committee on Ways and Means was authorized to send for persons and papers in the matter referred to them by the Committee on Mines and Mining.

The Sutro Tunnel was considered without action, and the bill creating Commissioners of Commerce tabled.

The Committee on Commerce reported on water lines yesterday. The tone of the report was highly favorable to several enterprises, but they advised delay in considering them in full, as information could be obtained at an early day. The Committee attached to the report the bill for Commissioners of Commerce, and with this the report went to the table. During the discussion, speeches favoring water ways were made by Price, of Georgia; Duke, of Virginia; Stevenson, Shellabarger, and Kerr.

Carr was eloquent in behalf of the James River and Kunawha route, which he said was in the interest of the whole people and free from all jobbery or private interest.

The action to-day defeats all hope of legislation for water line navigation this session.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Public Interest in the Kentucky Arrests.

Terrible Accident on James River.

MORE NEWS FROM SPAIN.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—Considerable interest is manifested here in the cases which have arisen in Lexington, Kentucky, growing out of the arrest of citizens on the charge of refusing to negroes the right to vote. Several parties from Lexington have visited the Attorney General asking him to have prominent citizens, who are charged with a conspiracy to defraud the negroes of their elective rights, thoroughly examined. It is expected that the cases will present a litigation which has not been excelled in public interest for years. The best legal talent in the State and elsewhere will be employed in the cases, and prominent lawyers here, who have given the matter their attention officially and otherwise, believe that it is not possible for a settlement of the issues involved, without the cases, ultimately finding their way into the Supreme Court upon one or more points, which will attend the coming prosecutions.

The Attorney General has declined to recommend the pardon of Samuel G. Brown, an alleged South Carolina ku-klux, sentenced to five years' imprisonment, at Albany. Brown is said to have been a leader of the ku-klux in South Carolina. He occupies a high social position at home, and his friends have made earnest efforts to secure his pardon.

PROBABILITIES.

For New York and New England States rising Barometer northeast winds and very cloudy weather on Friday; for the middle the Middle Atlantic States, and westward to Illinois and, Wisconsin, cloudy weather and winds veering to southern coast with partly cloudy and pleasant weather for the southern and gulf States with increasing temperature

NEW YORK.

SHIP BURNED.

NEW YORK, February 13.—The ship Erie, of the United States and Brazilian Line, has been burned at sea with 25,000 sacks of coffee. The fire commenced at midnight in the upper cargo deck. The crew and passengers took boats and were saved. The baggage, mail and cargo were a total loss. The United States Consul at Poinambuco received the crew.

The mail service between New York and Bermuda has ceased, the steamer having been withdrawn.

Two hundred uncompleted bonds of one thousand dollars each, of the Toledo, Canada, Southern and Detroit Railroad Company, were stolen from the office of the Company, in this city, yesterday. The bonds are valueless in their present state.

Joseph Phillipson was arrested to-day, on board the steamer Java, on the charge of forgery in England.

Neither Judge Boardman or Judge Davis has given a decision in the case of the application of Stokes for a stay of proceedings and writ of error.

David W. Judd, agent of the New York State press, was nominated to-day for Quarantine Commissioner by Governor Dix, and unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

The fourth panel and fourth day in the Scannell trial was exhausted to-day and only eleven jurors obtained. The fifth panel has been ordered for to-morrow.

TENNESSEE.

KNOXVILLE, February 13.—The Holston River has risen 25 feet. Fears are entertained of a freshet in the lower Tennessee valley.

VIRGINIA.

VIRGINIA, February 13.—L. H. Hendon, white, and Phil. Hampton, colored, employed on the free bridge in course of construction across James river between Richmond and Manchester, were drowned this morning while attempting to get their work on the boat, which, owing to the swollen condition of the river, became unmanageable and upset. Hendon was from Maryland.

At a later hour another and more dreadful accident occurred at the same place. The temporary trestle work across two of the pillars of the bridge, upon which about fifteen white men were engaged in laying the iron superstructure, gave way and precipitated the whole party into the boiling waters beneath. Nine were rescued and the remainder were either drowned or killed by being dashed against the timber and iron which went down with them.

Among those who were lost are J. C. Haiden and David Handley, of Pennsylvania; E. C. Shaw, of Sussex county, Va., but formerly of New York, and John Harrison, of Ohio.

Of those who were rescued, two floated about a mile down the river on the timbers, and were taken out badly injured and nearly chilled to death. One seized hold of a short piece of rope fastened to the broken timbers, which had got jammed among the sunken rocks, and remained there for two hours, but was finally rescued with ropes, and an empty boat, which was drifted to him from the Petersburg Railroad bridge, about one hundred and fifty yards above the scene of disaster. No one dared go to him, the waters being so very rough and rapid. The remainder were taken out at different points below.

There was an immense turnout of the populace this evening, to witness

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION
ATLANTA:
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1873.

The great rush for Saratoga trunks, ottomans, shoulder scarfs and ladies kid gloves, continues at Steinheimer Bros.', celebrated New York store, No. 39 Whitehall street. feb9-d1w

CITY INTELLIGENCE

LETTER TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—One-half interest in a valuable land lot, half a mile from the city, is offered for sale.

Mayson has a mammoth sale of furniture to-morrow.

The remainder of the beautiful pictures at Mayson's store, house will be offered at private sale to-day and to-morrow.

A gentleman of business experience wants to obtain employment.

The store occupied by H. B. Parker on Peachtree is offered for rent.

Lawrence Barrett as Romeo to-night.

Coal at Willson's coal yard, corner of Forsyth street and Western and Atlantic Railroad.

Vaccine virus at Schuman's pharmacy.

Mayson has a big auction sale to-morrow.

TRADE in farm supplies is increasing.

A DOOR-KEEPER wants to obtain employment.

THERE was a great rush at Thompson's yesterday.

General Jas. Frierson, of Athens, is at the National Hotel.

VACCINE VIRUS can be found at Schuman's Pharmacy.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Barrett and the Kiralfy Troupe, are guests at the Kimball House.

FOR RENT.—Mr. A. B. Parker offers for rent a desirable house on Peachtree street, opposite the National Hotel.

SOMETHING seemed to have put electricity in the legs of the horses yesterday. Three runaways in different parts of the city. No one hurt.

UNITED STATES TROOPS.—Forty United States troops mostly recruits, left on the Macon train yesterday afternoon for St. Augustine, Fla.

BOLD ROBBERY.—The residence of A. J. McBride was entered at 12 M., yesterday, and robbed of a gold watch and a lot of fine jewelry. This was a bold and daring feat.

WE call attention to the advertisement of one half interest in a land lot containing 225 acres, partly wood land and some bottom, one-half mile from this city on a leading street.

REBECA BRIDGE.—The latest news from the bridge was dispatched at 3:40 P. M yesterday. The bridge was still standing. The river was rising slowly. Water thirty feet on poles.

THE auction business flourishes in this city. All the houses of that character are in full blast, well attended, and you can purchase at them anything from a soap gourd to a piano stool.

SOME eleven months ago, a man, aged 64, in Gwinnett county, was married to a lady, aged 42. A few days ago the happy young couple were blessed with a fine pair of twins, both of the female persuasion. Gwinnett marches up to the head of the class.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.—This distinguished actress being quite recently, and unable to fulfil her engagements in the South, has returned to New York. Miss Cushman is between sixty-seven and seventy years of age, and yet very lately she received $12,000 for three weeks in Chicago.

NO CORN IN COLUMBUS.—Such is the complaint in the Columbus Sun on account of railroad mismanagement. Some of our Atlanta merchants are very much disposed to complain of our roads and difficulty of transportation. They see that railroad troubles exist outside of Atlanta.

A HANDSOME MONUMENT.—Mr. William Story is just now erecting a handsome monument in the Cemetery, on the lot of Judge Hayden. Mr. Story not only does good work in making monuments, but also exhibits a refined and cultivated taste in getting them up.

DR. CARLTON, one of the energetic Representatives from Clark county, deserves great credit for securing the passage of the bill creating the new county of Oconee out of Clark county. Mr. Jackson, the other Representative, was also nutiring in his efforts. The Senate should pass the bill, as it meets the local wants of that section without detriment to the State.

STOLE.—This reporter met a little girl crying on Marietta street, yesterday, who stated that a colored boy had snatched her doll from her and run off. It would have been a peculiar gratification to have captured him and given him a teaspoonful of nitro-glycerine, and have made him sit down suddenly.

COAL.—See notice of Dr. N. J. Wilson. The Dr. keeps a good article, and through the winter has made every exertion to keep a supply on hand. Energy, and a determination to accommodate patrons and the public, can accomplish much; and these qualifications are possessed by Dr. Wilson in an eminent degree.

SOCIETY AND FASHION.—Silk gauze is the favorite material for ball dresses this winter. Flowers are scarcely used at all in bonnets this winter, feathers supplying their place.

Wedding and invitation cards generally are now long and narrow, enclosed in an envelope of similar shape and size, upon which should be the initials of the prospective bride.

WHO DESERVES HISSING?—Appleton's Journal answers the above question by saying:

"At the theatre let them indignantly hiss the musicians who come stumbling noisily into their places in the midst of the important scene at the close of each act. Let them hiss late comers, who bow lowly inside into their seats, to the disturbance of the whole assembly; hiss the men and women who rush from their places before the play is over; hiss, relentlessly hiss, the chattering and noisy group so often assembled in the private boxes."

VALENTINE'S DAY.—An old poet has said:

"Bull, Bishop Valentine! whose day is this,
All the air is thy diocese,
And all the chirping choristers
And other birds are thy parishioners;
Thou makest every year
The lyric lark and the grave whispering dove;
The sparrow that neglects his life for love;
The household bird with the red stomacher;
Thou makest the blackbird speed as soon
As doth the goldfinch or halcyon—
This day more cheerfully than ever shine,
This day, which might inflame thyself, old Valentine."

A TRIP TO EUROPE.—If any Masons in our city are desirous of making a trip to Europe, an excellent opportunity will soon be presented. A Masonic excursion is in course of preparation at Columbia, Pennsylvia, for a trip, visiting the great International Exhibition at Vienna. They start about the 1st of June, and will make an extended tour through Great Britain as well as the continent. A contract has already been entered into for carrying a limited number—ocean passage, railroad fare, hotel bills, and other expenses incident to the trip all paid. For information on the subject, address Editor Courant, Columbia, Pa.

OLD TRINITY CHURCH.—Workmen are busily at work pulling down the old church. Well, it produces some sadness at seeing it. Memory brings up the ministers who have occupied the pulpit of the old church—some of them are yet living; others, having "fought the good fight" on earth, have been transplanted to a home "not made with hands." Fathers and mothers, who once occupied seats in the church, have gone, and now fill places at the right hand of God. It was in the old building that the truth dawned upon some sinner, and at the old altar his or her sins were forgiven, and peace restored to their hearts. It was there the funeral of a wife, or husband, or child was preached. Very often will the thoughts revert to the spot where old Trinity once stood.

SALE OF PICTURES.—For a couple of days, an auction sale of an unusually fine collection of painting and Chromos has been progressing at Mayson on Marietta Street. Caldwell & Co., have the collection, and they have some exquisite gems beautifully and variedly framed. It includes many of the most popular pictures as well as many very fine new ones. There has been such a demand for them that the sale will continue privately for the next two days for the benefit of the ladies, and the remainder will be closed out at auction on Saturday night.

This chance for the ladies to buy in grt-en in response to a general request.

There is no money better spent than that devoted to beautifying home. Pictures are something more than an ornament. They are cultivators of taste and instructors of the beautiful.

This collection at Mayson's affords a fine chance for selection at low prices.

PERSONAL.—We are pleased to learn that Mr. Judge Montgomery continues to improve, though his recovery is slow.

MOORE of the Sun is a bachelor, but from the way he was sending off Valentines yesterday at the point near Athens, we suspect that he has found his affinity. A suspicious circumstance was his visit to Smith & Motes' Gallery yesterday. But a shoe is no place to carry a lady's photograph.

MRS. DR. MATHEWS.—Hon. W. P. Mathews, the sterling Senator from the 25th District, was summoned home a few days ago, by the dangerous illness of his wife. Mr. Mathews, however, did not reach home in time to see her alive—she expired about one hour before he got home. We sympathise with Senator Mathews in his bereavement.

THE Chronicle and Sentinel heads an article "Light from The Constitution." It is the province of the Sun to give light; that of the moon to reflect that light without giving due credit. The local columns of our cotemporary copies from THE CONSTITUTION the item about the removal of disabilities without credit. That is certainly not "on the line of THE CONSTITUTION."

THANKS.—The ladies of St. Philip's Church desire to return their grateful acknowledgments to Colonel Nicholls, of the Kimball House, for his generosity in allowing them the use of his ball room, piano, dishes, etc.; to Mrs. Madden, Professor Freyer and Mr. Guilford for their kind assistance; and to THE CONSTITUTION, Herald and Sun for the interest manifested through their columns in behalf of the concert and supper.

RELIABLE gives it, that the Agricultural Convention in Augusta, yesterday, by a unanimous vote, adopted a resolution urging a thorough geological survey of the State. The resolution was offered by Dr. L. F. Livingstone, of Newton county. The presentation of the subject by Prof. Smith, of North Carolina, produced a profound impression on the minds of the Convention.

The bill of Dr. Carlton, of Clarke, looking to the immediate inauguration of this great work, passed the House Wednesday, almost unanimously. The Senate, we earnestly trust, will not hesitate in giving its hearty concurrence, and so laying that which only can be the sure foundation of the fair duction of labor, investment of capital from abroad, namely—a knowledge of our now hidden material wealth.

IT is to be hoped that the Legislature will not adjourn until it has taken action in regard to the establishment of an Asylum for Inebriates. In view of the present financial condition of Georgia it is proposed that a commission, consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed to consider and report on the subject at the next session and serve without compensation;

Rev. E. L Goodney, of Rome; Dr. R. D. Arnold of Savannah; Dr. W. E. Dearing, of Augusta; Dr. Sam White of Milledgeville; Dr. W. W. Flewellen, of Columbus; T. G. Hint, of Macon; Dr. J. P. Logan, of Atlanta; Dr. H. H. Carlton, of Athens; and Dr. J. L Hamilton, of DeKalb.

Such a step is due to the Georgia Medical Association and Good Templars of the State, who ask the General Assembly to consider the matter.

HAMLET.—The impersonation of the difficult character of Hamlet, the test, so esteemed, of a tragedian's abilities, by Mr. Lawrence Barret, at DeGive's, last night, gave great satisfaction to a large and intelligent audience. For ourselves, we confess he far surpassed the expectations we had formed of him, both in power and style. Mr. Barrett has a delicious voice, and has admirable use of it. His stage manner is polished and graceful, his gestures eloquent, and his elocution is excellent. He is young and courteous—just what Hamlet should be. There was no excess of method in his attitude and action, no violent rendering of passages to display his own strength of muscle and lungs, but his whole aim was to impress the conception and beauties of the author upon his audience. He gave full evidence that he had bestowed upon the character much careful thought, and that he well understands the wild, yet subtle humor of the Dane. Hamlet's nicety of thought, his mournful reflections, sarcastic truths, philosophic comments, and bursts of noble enthusiasm, were so splendidly impersonated as to arouse the audience to enthusiasm.

One source of the power of Mr. Barrett lay in his philosophical analysis. Hence his soliloquies were not strained or violent, but toned down by the softening influence of thought. His Hamlet, therefore, had no asperity in it, but much melancholy. It is gentle, contemplative, with a disposition naturally generous, stimulated by a supernatural revelation to an act of cruel revenge from which his soul recoils. It is the mind, and not the passions of Hamlet, that is excited. Then, too, he gave evidence of his power as well as tenderness and pathos in his scene with the Queen in the closet and the play scene. And his advice to the players was an admirable combination of the familiar with the didactic style.

In short, Mr. Barrett's picture of the philosophical and elegant Prince of Denmark is difficult to be surpassed.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE—AFTERNOON SESSION.
THURSDAY, February 13, 1873.

Senate reassembled at 3 P. M.

Mr. Lester, President *pro tem*, in the chair.

House bills on first reading were taken up and read by Mr Kibbee, Secretary *pro tem*.

The Senate then took up the following bills on the third reading:

A bill to allow the Eagle and Phœnix Manufacturing Company to establish a savings department. Passed.

A bill to change the apportionment of representation in this State.

Mr. Hillyer moved to amend by striking out the name of Carroll county and insert the name of Walton county, as entitled to two Representatives.

Mr. Hoyl moved to strike out Houston county from those counties having three Representatives, leaving it with two; and to change Randolph from the one Representative and add it to the list with two Representatives.

Mr. Kibbee moved to strike out Carroll and insert Pulaski.

An extended and spirited debate ensued, participated in by Messrs. Hillyer, Hoyl, Kibbee, Peavy, and Blance.

Mr. Hudson moved the indefinite postponement of the bills and all the amendments.

Mr. Reese opposed the motion in a lengthy and able argument.

Mr. Hillyer advocated his amendment in a forcible manner, and saw no constitutional objections to the bill.

The yeas and nays were called on Mr. Hudson's motion to indefinitely postpone and was lost—yeas 9, nays 27.

Mr. Simmons moved the separation of the question on Mr. Hillyer's amendment. Agreed to and on motion to strike out Carroll county the yeas and nays were called—yeas 14; nays 12. Motion to strike out was lost—amendment lost.

Mr. Hoyl's amendment was then voted on and lost.

Mr. Kibbee's amendment was lost.

Mr. Hudson withdrew his amendment.

The bill, as it left the House, was passed.

Mr Hoyl gave notice of motion to reconsider this bill.

Mr. Arnow introduced a bill to incorporate the Georgia and Florida Peninsular Canal Company and to grant to it certain privileges.

Mr. Payne introduced a resolution to declare the State's indorsement of the bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad valid. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Hillyer, the bill to change the Constitution of this State so as to prohibit the payment of certain illegally and fraudulently indorsed bonds was taken up.

Mr. Kibbee moved to lay the bill on the table.

The yeas and nays were demanded. The were yeas 18; nays 15. Motion carried.

Mr. Simmons moved to make the appropriation bill the special order for to-morrow morning.

Mr. Wofford moved to take up the House resolution—which was to the effect that whereas it was rumored that his Excellency the Governor intended to re-convene the Legislature immediately after adjournment, and whereas it is the earnest wish of the General Assembly to adjourn at the end of its constitutional term of setting of forty days; resolved, that a joint committee be appointed to wait upon his Excellency and make known the wishes of the Assembly.

Mr. Nicholls opposed the resolution, stating that as it was based on rumor, he thought it was insulting to pass it. He therefore moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried.

Mr. Wofford introduced a resolution, that a joint Committee of one from the Senate and two from the House be appointed to wait upon his excellency, the Governor and inform him that the General Assembly would adjourn at the end of the Constitutional term of forty days and invite him to send in any communication. Agreed to.

BILL ON THIRD READING.

A bill to change the county of Stewart, from the Pataula Circuit to the Brunswick.

Mr. Hoye entered a protest against the bill and showed some plain practical reasons why the bill should not be passed. A petition from the bar of Lumpkin asking that the bill be passed was read the bill passed.

Senate adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

HOUSE—AFTERNOON SESSION.

House met at 3 P. M.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To amend section 1344 of the Code. Passed.

To amend section 644 of the Code. Passed.

To amend the act to prevent camp-hunting so far as to make it apply to the county of Wilcox.

Committee offered a substitute to repeal all acts to prevent camp-hunting. Report disagreed to and bill passed.

To regulate the weighing and sale of cotton, and to appoint public weighers.

Mr. Jones, of Burke, offered an amendment providing that the act does not apply to owners of cotton weighing or giving directions about weighing, or to railroad agents who weigh cotton for shipment and not for sale. Adopted.

Mr. Freeman moved to strike out the fifth section. Adopted.

The bill will was lost by yeas 26, nays 61.

To incorporate the Ocmulgee Railroad. Senate bill substituted for House bill and passed.

To facilitate the rafting of timber in Wilcox county. Passed.

To appropriate a sum of money for the purpose of making an exhibit of Georgia products at the World's Fair, at Vienna. The House went into the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Peabody in the chair.

Mr Jones of Burke moved to amend by inserting, "such a sum as may be necessary, not to exceed $1,000." Amendment lost by yeas 44, nays 43.

The committee rose and reported the bill back with the recommendation that it do not pass. Report agreed to and bill lost.

To amend the act incorporating Dawson. Passed.

To incorporate the Geneva Savings Bank. Passed.

To incorporate the Greenwood and Augusta Railroad. Mr. Tutt offered an amendment, provided it does not conflict with the charter granted the Augusta and Hartwell Railroad. Amendment agreed to and bill passed.

To prohibit the sale of liquors in Oxford. Passed.

To change the time of holding Muscogee Superior Court. Passed.

To confer criminal jurisdiction on Justices of the Peace and Notaries Public in Merriwether county. Passed.

MR. NETTING'S BILL.

The Senate made the following amendments to Mr. Netting's bill to provide for the issuing of bonds to the amount of $1,200,000.

The amendment provided that the bonds exchanged for past due bonds or sold to meet bonds falling due should not be sold for less than par. Another amendment to this amendment provided that bonds falling due within the present year should not be sold for less than 96 cents in the dollar; those falling due in two and three years for less than 95 cents in the dollar and for a longer time 93 cents in the dollar.

The House did not concur in these amendments.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment; making the bonds issued under this act non-taxable by State, county or city.

EXTRA SESSION.

Mr. Mills offered a resolution to appoint a joint committee of two from the Senate and three from the House to wait upon his Excellency, Governor Smith, and ascertain whether he proposes to convene the General Assembly in extra session, which was agreed to. The Speaker appointed on the part of the House, Messrs. Mills, McDaniel and Simms.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Atkinson offered a resolution to appoint a committee to investigate the alleged violation of the privileges of T. G. Campbell, of McIntosh, by repeated arrests by policemen of Atlanta, who shall report to-morrow at 11 A. M. The resolution was agreed to, and the speaker appointed Messrs. Long, Calhoun and Atkinson.

Mr. Coleman offered a resolution tendering the use of the Hall of the House, on Sunday afternoon, to Mrs. Addie L. Ballou, to deliver a lecture on Modern Spiritualism. Disagreed to by yeas 58, nays 68.

The House concurred in the Senate resolution to allow the joint committee on the indebtedness of Foster Blodgett and J. E. Parrott, to report at the next session.

The House adjourned until 7:30 P. M.

NIGHT SESSION.

House met at 7:30 P. M.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To protect the people of Houston county from the pernicious effect of the sale of intoxicating liquors. Tabled.

PUBLIC LAWS.

The Senate amended the resolution to allow M. J. Hardin to publish the Public Laws of the State at his own expense, "provided it does not conflict with the Public Compiler, if a Public Compiler has been appointed." The House disagreed to the amendment.

GEORGIA MILITARY AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

The bill to revive the Georgia Military Institute at Marietta, and change its name to the "Georgia Military and Polytechnic Institute," was taken up. The House went into the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hoge in the Chair. The bill appropriates $16,000.

Mr. Williams, of Dooly, moved that the committee rise and report back the bill with the recommendation that it do not pass.

The motion prevailed by yeas 67, nays 45.

The report of the committee was disagreed to.

Mr. Lampkin offered an amendment to strike out $10,000, which was adopted by yeas 57, nays 45.

The bill as amended was passed.

BILLS ON THIRD READING

To compensate Daniel Pittman, Ordinary of Fulton county, for administering amnesty oaths. Passed.

To encourage the publication of newspapers in this State. The vote on the passage of the bill stood yeas 48, nays 63.

Those voting yea were Messrs. Beaty, Blanton, Calhoun, Candler, Carlton, Clark, Colding, Cureton, Davis, Ellis, Freeman, Gibson, Heard, of Elbert; Hill, Hunter, Hutchinson, of Haralson; Jackson, Jones, of Burke; Kaigler, of Quitman; Kirk, Longley, Lolgh, Lottier, Long, Lyon, Mattox, Mathews, of Upson; McLean, McRae, Mercer, Mills, Moses, Pierce, Phillips, Smith, of Bryan; Smith, of Telfair; Spence, Stapleton, Stewart, Talbert, Teasley, Tompkins, Turnbull, Turner, Twitty, Walsh, Wilkinson, Yow—42.

Those voting nay were Messrs. Adams, Anderson Atkinson, Baker, Barkwell, Barksdale, Battle, Baxter, Blackwell, Blakey, Bone, Bostwick, Brantley, Brassell, Cason, Clements, DeLoach, Dormisy, Dugger, Duke, Duncan of Laurens, Duncan of Rabun, Eakes, Edwards, Evans, Feagin, Fowler, Foy, Grant, Griffin, Hargett, Heard of Green, Hight, Hightower of Johnson, Hoge, Hopps, Howell, Hudson, Hutchinson of Clayton, Jenkins of Putnam, Jones of Chattooga, Kaigler of Turrell, Lampkin, Lee, Loveless, Lowe of Cobb, Mathews of Houston, Merritt, Newton, Nicholson, Osborn, Reid, Roper, Simms, Sirmons, Snead, Stephens, Thompson, Trammell, Welchel, Williams of Dooley, Willis of Talbot, Young—63.

Mr. Turnbull gave notice of motion to reconsider.

To create a board of commissioners in Franklin county. Passed.

To re-enact the second section of an act to grant certain privileges to the Chatham Artillery. Passed.

To repeal so much of the act to establish a public school system in certain counties so far as relates to Emanuel county. Passed.

To repeal all laws inconsistent with section 1569 of the Code. Passed.

For the protection of deer, partridges and wild turkeys in Chatham and Bryan counties. Passed.

To amend the act creating a board of commissioners in Bullock county. Passed.

To authorize the holders of certain bonds to enforce certain rights arising under first morigage liens either at law or equity. Passed.

To amend the charter of Kingston. Passed.

To revive the first section of an act exempting the Georgia Huzzars from jury duty. Passed.

To amend the charter of Milledgeville. Passed.

To authorize W. D. Bentley, Ordinary of Forsyth county to pay over certain money to the School Commissioner of said county. Passed.

To prevent the sacrifice of property held by the State sold to sheriff sale and to authorize the Governor to sell any property bought at such sale. Passed.

To amend the act creating a City Court in Augusta. Passed.

Here ended the reading of all House bills for third reading.

Senate bills were read the first and second time.

SENATE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To incorporate the Dalton Gas-light and Water works Company. Passed.

To regulate public instruction in Glynn county. Passed.

To amend the charter of Gainesville. Passed.

House adjourned until 9:30 A. M. to-morrow.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court.

[DAILY PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUPREME COURT REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.]

7	Southwestern	31	14 Rome 27
9	Pataula	6a	15 Cherokee 11
9	Chattahoochee	6a	16 Augusta 12
10	Macon	12	17 Middle 7
11	Flint	13	18 Ocmulgee 13
12	Talla poosa	13	19 Eastern 7
13	Atlanta	26	20 Brunswick 6

SUPREME COURT, *Atlanta, February* 13, 1873.

SOUTHWESTERN CIRCUIT.

No. 32, Allen Stallings vs. The State. Arson, from Schley. Argued. B. B. Hinton, C. B. Hudson, R. H. Worrill, C. T. Goode, for plaintiff in error. C. F. Crisp, Solicitor General. W. A. Hawkins, contra.

No. 33, 34, 35 Saulsberry, Respass & Co., vs. S. E. Eason. The same vs. Jacob M. Gay. The same vs. Robert Bruton. Factor's liens, from Schley. Argued. Hawkins & Guerry, for plaintiffs in error. C. F. Crisp, C. T. Goode, W. A. Hawkins, contra.

No. 36, S. W. Smith vs. R. R. Brown. Illegality, from Schley. Argued. W. A. Hawkins, for plaintiff in error. Fort & Hollis, Dupont Guerry, contra.

No. 37, Boyd & McKenzie vs. Richard Williams. Factor's lien, from Macon. Argued. W. A. Hawkins, Fort & Hollis, for plaintiff in error. W. S. Wallace, Pall. Cook, E. A. Smith, contra.

At the conclusion of the argument of the above stated case, the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

Court of Ordinary.

Mary Johnson, (white) made her appearance before his Honor Judge Daniel Pittman, and swore to an insolvent setting forth that her brother, Samuel Hays, a resident of this county, is an idiot or lunatic, and incapable of taking proper care of himself. Upon a full hearing of the case, the Ordinary held that the fact of idiocy had been fully established, and passed an order placing the defendant in the Lunatic Asylum of the State of Georgia until he be restored to his right mind.

United States Commissioner's Court.

Commissioner John L. Conley yesterday inquired into the case of the United States vs. F. Mossford, charged with carrying on the business of a wholesale liquor dealer without paying the special tax required by the internal revenue laws. The evidence adduced on the trial showed that the defendant had been shipping some g's from this place to South Carolina, through the Southern Express Company, and without paying any special tax. After a full hearing, the Commissioner required him to give an appearance bond of $300.

While this case was on trial, Mr. John Picken, one of the witnesses for the defence, and evidently slightly intoxicated, was quite boisterous in his conduct in the court room, and, after having been called to order, was placed in the custody of a Deputy Marshal. After the adjournment of the court, at the desire of his friends, he was allowed an opportunity to apologise, but was so rude in his manner that he was again placed in custody, and the officer ordered to hold him until eight o'clock to-night.

Yesterday afternoon Commissioner W. R. Smith called up the case of the United States vs. John Cole, illicit distilling. As all of the defendant's witnesses were absent, he waived a hearing, and gave bond in the sum of $500, for his appearance.

Justice's Court, 1026th District.

Justice Batt had an interesting time yesterday morning in examining into the case of the State vs. Thomas Jones, a young darky, who was charged with laying violent hands upon a lot of empty sacks and an ax, the property of O. P. Simpson, Esq., and making off with the same. The evidence was pretty strong against this youthful kleptomaniac, and showed an amount of enterprise and ingenuity quite surprising to see in one of his tender years. The Justice bound him over to the next term of the City Court.

Local and Business Notices.

COAL at 33 1-3 cents per bushel, at corner of Forsyth and Western and Atlantic Railroad. N. J. WILLSON.
feb14—d4t

ATTENTION, CADETS.—Remember meeting this evening at Reading Room of Kimball House. Business important. Let all be present at 7½ o'clock.
feb13-1t JOHN A. FITTEN, Captain.

SHAD! Shad!! Shad!!! received daily by T. L. WELLS.
feb11-dtf

OH SHAD! Shad, oh! Received every day by T. L. WELLS.
feb11—dtf

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Hair Dye; no ridiculous tints, no disappointment, harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown; at all druggists', and 16 Bond street, New York. feb5-deodly

FRESH SHAD! Fresh Shad!! received every day, by T. L. WELLS.
feb11—dtf

CALL at T. L. Wells' and get a nice fresh Shad. feb11-dtf

The Great Clothing House of EISEMAN & BRO., is at 56 Whitehall st., The Largest Establishment, The Largest Stock, The most Extensive Variety, The very Lowest Prices
dec28—dtf

"GOING LIKE HOT CAKES"—Those nice, fresh Shad at T. L. WELLS'.
feb11—dtf

GRAND RUSH on Whitehall street to T. L. Wells' to get a nice, fresh Shad!
feb11—dtf

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold in the city of Newnan, Georgia, on the First Tuesday in March next, the following LOTS OF LAND, situate in originally Cherokee, viz:

No.	1, 13 h l district,	N ½	1st section
"	270, 18th district,	N ½	1st section
"	254, 13th district,	N ½	1st section
"	60, 19th district,		1st section
"	3 0, 14th district,		1st section
"	198, 16th district,		1st section
"	675, 11th district,		1st section
"	190, 7th district,		1st section
"	214, 8th district,		1st section
"	206, 6th district,		1st section
"	869, 9th district,		1st section
"	391, 2d district,		1st section
"	1243, 21st district,		3d section
"	1014, 18th district,		3d section
"	654, 18th district,		3d section
"	180, 3d district,		3d section
"	63, 19th district,		4th section
"	1101, 12th district,		1st section
"	231, 12th district,		1st section
"	7 9, 12th district,		1st section
"	78, 11th district,		1st section
"	296, 11th district,		1st section
"	479, 11th district,		1st section
"	151, 10th district,		2d section
"	540, 18th district,		2d section
"	189, 16th district,		2d section
"	325, 7th district,		2d section
"	259, 10th district,		4th section
"	295, 11th district,		4th section
"	315, 7th district,		4 h section
"	316, 7th district,		4th section
"	233, 16th district,		4th section

ALSO,

Lots Nos. 232 and 233, in the 8th dist of Haralson; No 221 in 11th dist, in Terrell co; 301 in 19th dist, Decatur; No 88 in 20th dist, Decatur; No 142 in 27th dist, Decatur; No 204 in 6th dist, Crawford or Houston; No 431 in 7th dist, Worth; No 17 in 16th dist, Thomas; 231 in 1st dist, Coffee; No 170 in 2d dist, Early; 108 in 6th dist, Dooly; Nos 73 and 74 in 13th dist, Dooly; and No 27 in 18th dist, Dooly.

Sold as property of the estate of John H. Johnson, late of Coweta county, deceased.

Terms Cash. G. L. JOHNSON,
feb13 d2t13&20&w2t Administrator.

DR. CLEVELAND,

CELEBRATED AS A MAGNETIC PHYSICIAN,

WILL remain in Atlanta a few weeks. Office corner of Loyd and Wall streets, southeast corner of Passenger Depot. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Spinal, and all nervous diseases cured without medicine. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
feb13—d1w

A NEW PAPER.

The LaFayette Clipper.

A Fine Medium Through Which Atlanta Merchants and Others Should Advertise.

THE CLIPPER will be published in LaFayette, Chambers county, Alabama, and will make its appearance on or about the 15th proximo, and perhaps earlier.

THE CLIPPER will circulate in a section of country trading largely with Atlanta.

THE CLIPPER will contain news of all kinds, and will be devoted to the interests of its immediate vicinity, as well as other sections.

The first edition of THE CLIPPER will be about one thousand copies, and business men who desire to make their business known, should make a note of this.

THE CLIPPER will have a comparatively new Job Office, and will be prepared to do all kinds of Job Work neatly desired in the country.

THE CLIPPER solicits the patronage of Atlanta, and other sections, and will attend to all orders promptly and as cheap or cheaper than any other country paper in the South. Address

BURNETT & LOGAN,
feb20-4t LaFayette, Ala.

BARLOW HOUSE,

AMERICUS, GEORGIA,
WILEY JONES.....Proprietor.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The proprietor flatters himself, from his long experience in the business, that he can and will give general satisfaction. The house is kept open day and night. The Omnibus meets all night trains, and attentive porters are at the depot for the house. apr6—dtf

Sims House,

LA GRANGE, GEORGIA,
THOMAS W. McGEE.....*Proprietor*.

THIS House is undergoing the most thorough repairs and will be fitted out in the next few days with new Furniture. The traveling public will find the very best the market affords. Charges moderate.
jan16—dtf

BARNES'

Albany House,

Corner Pine and Jackson Sts,
ALBANY, GA.
MERRICK BARNES, PROPRIETOR.
Omnibus to and from all trains. jan15-tf

THE COUCHE HOUSE,

KINGSTON, GEORGIA,
T. R. COUCHE.....PROPRIETOR.

THE Proprietor of this establishment would respectfully inform the traveling public that his large and spacious Hotel is now finished and ready for the reception of visitors. His rooms are all large and comfortable, and are now being furnished with new furniture throughout, and his guests may rest assured that nothing will be left undone to make them comfortable. He pledges himself that his table will be supplied with the very best the market affords. The excellent climate and delightful water of this section of Georgia, is rapidly bringing Kingston to the attention of our less sunny friends.
aug16—dtf

GUILFORD, WOOD & Co.,

Importers and Dealers in

Pianos and Organs,

Small Instruments, Sheet Music, etc.

Chickering, Weber, St. Louis, Guild, Church & Co., and other Celebrated

PIANOS.

ALSO THE

ESTEY ORGANS,

which are unrivalled in beauty of tone, finish and workmanship, and ranging in price from

$60

to ten and fifteen hundred dollars.

GEORGIA

MUSICAL ECLECTIC.

Subscription price—ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

Send for Catalogue and Price Lists of Pianos, Organs, etc., and specimen copy of GEORGIA MUSICAL ECLECTIC to

GUILFORD, WOOD & CO.,
68 Whitehall Street,
feb9 deodtf ATLANTA, GA.

Wanted,

near Kimball House, for a small family, TWO ROOMS with Kitchen, or three rooms without kitchen. Address, with terms and location, F. D. Lee, Kimball House. feb12-d2t

AUCTION SALE.

Groceries and Sundries, on Friday 14th.

L. NATHANS & CO.,

Grocery, Auction and Commission Merchants,

WILL sell at auction on FRIDAY, 14 h, commencing at 10 o'clock, in front of store on Alabama street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Williams, Langston & Crane, a large lot of Staple and Fancy Groceries, consisting of

Dry Salted Sides and Hams
25 bbl bbls White Fish
25 bbl bbls Trout

Che se, Codfish, Herrings, and a variety of other goods Sale positive. Terms cash feb13-d3t

Not an Auction, Ladies.

MRS. E. G. WITTER respectfully solicits the attention of the Ladies of Atlanta to her MILLINERY STORE, over the Shoe Store of Mr. Henry Banks & Son, Peachtree street, Atlanta. feb12 d1w

NOTICE.

To Carpenters and Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until Friday, at twelve (12) o'clock, for covering the Skating Rink, in Oglethorpe Park, with good Heart Shingles, at so much per square. City reserves the right to reject one or all bids.

D. A. McDUFFIE,
Chairman Committee of Public Buildings and Grounds. feb12

A. E. ROSE,

HAS opened a SHOP for CLEANING and REPAIRING Gold Pencils and other Gold Pens in the latest styles, on Whitehall street, near Gen. John Ryan's store. All work done warranted to give satisfaction. Orders left at Ellis' Bijou Store, on Whitehall street, will receive prompt attention. feb9 d1w

NOTICE.

CHIEF MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
ATLANTA, GA., February 11, 1873.

ALL persons concerned are hereby notified that I am again at my office, at the City Hall, daily, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of collecting the city tax for the year 1872; and all persons failing to come up and settle by the 25th instant, will find their property levied upon, and all persons who have had property so'd and purchased by the city, who do not come forward and redeem said property by the First day of March, will then find me at the door to take possession of all such property for the use of the city. I mean all of the above. JOHN THOMAS,
feb12-d1w Chief Marshal.

DOUGLASS COUNTY.

THE LEGAL SALES of Douglass County will in future be published in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

R. R. WHITTEY,
feb11-d2t Sheriff.

J. A. JOHNSON. R. J. M'CAMY.

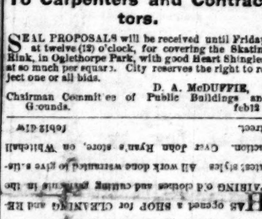
Johnson & McCamy,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Dalton, - - - Georgia.

Office in King Building, Up Stairs
jan26-dtf

GUTHMAN & HAAS,

No. 5, Broad Street,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Pure Wines, Gins, Whiskies, Cider, Etc.,



SOLE AGENTS FOR THE "PRIDE OF PENNSYLVANIA" RYE,

OLD TRIUMPH.

and Van Jansen's Royal Schiedam Schnapps.
oct15-dtf feb2.

THE MAJORS HOUSE,

BY R. MAJORS,
TRENTON.....GEORGIA.

He pledges himself his house will be kept in first class style, and on moderate terms. nov21-dtf

Sterling's Southern Series

—OF—

Readers, Orators & Copy Books.

THE undersigned now own the plates of this POPULAR SERIES; and as they are the only Purely Southern Series of Books offered in the market, we submit that it is to the interest of Teachers to patronize them. Send for circulars of Special Terms to Teachers—VERY LIBERAL. Specimen copies sent free for examination.

Prof. Orr, the Superintendent of Education for Georgia, says of them:

ATHENS, GA., Nov. 4, 1872.

Messrs. J. W. Burke & Co., Macon, Ga.—GENTLEMEN: I have given to the Sterling Series of School Books, which you have had the kindness to loan me, such examinations as the limited amount of time at my command has allowed. With several books of the series I was already familiar, but am glad to say to the interest of several teachers, with whom, while engaged in active school work, by selections from their pages. While there might not be something in the Series to suit every taste, I must be allowed to say that it is unrivalled in range of both pleasure and profit that I find in the pages of these books as literal a compliment as I can pay them is to say that I shall, as soon as my publications is to be transferred to our own State, introduce them. Respectfully,

GUSTAVUS J. ORR,
State School Commissioner.

ATLANTA, GA., May 24, 1872.
J. W. BURKE & CO., Publishers,
Macon, Georgia.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Harden & Cole was dissolved on the 3d day of December, 1872, by the sale of W. P. Harden's interest in the "ATLANTA NURSERIES" to Major Campbell Wallace. The debts due to and by Harden & Cole will be settled by their successors.

WM. P. HARDEN,
MOSES COLE.

NOTICE.

WE will continue the business of the Atlanta Nurseries at the same place on McDonough road, under the firm name of

M. COLE & CO.

The Nurseries will remain under the same management, and with increased fac

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

VALENTINES.

They say St. Valentine's day was set apart
For sending one's true love a message;
That then we most truly lay open our hearts,
Nor of life's boding ills have a presage.
Being minus a sweetheart, then I will choose you,
And send you my hand and heart in it;
But none of your vaunting, I say 'twixt us two,
I, chameleon-like, change in a minute

Oh, fair little maid,
If this be the day,
To tell the circacts of dread Cupid,
Then ope' my heart's laid,
Here see his foul play,
And care if you think me not st'pid.

You've sworn that you love me full many a time,
But that did not make me believe you;
Yet if you speak truly, here I am *au fait*.
Yet this I say, but to relieve you,
For 'twixt me I think that this be-fness of loving,
Though pleasant is vanity's school,
Since wisdom is vanity, let us be wise,
Play fashion and follow the rule.

Summary of State News.

SAVANNAH.

A party of gentlemen who are now in Savannah have been discussing the possibility of purchasing the block opposite the Pulaski House, recently burned over, for the purpose of building thereon an Opera House.——Professor De Houne, the one-legged gymnast, has been gyrating and pestering on a wire in Savannah.——Savannah tells her story of man's treachery and woman's frailty—desertion and an attempt at suicide, which failed. The reason of the young girl seems at present to be dethroned.—*Advertiser.*

AUGUSTA.

Rev. C. W. Howard, of Bartow county, delivered an eloquent address on the subject of immigration before the State Agricultural Convention in August, on the 11th.——Hon. A. H. Stephens was advertised to speak in Augusta Wednesday night.——In the State Agricultural Society Convention some twenty odd counties and societies were represented. The convention was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Tucker. The address of welcome was delivered by J. C. C. Black, Esq., and was felicitously responded to by General A. H. Colquitt. The address before the convention by General Colquitt after the organization was listened to with marked attention. Arrangements were made for the appointment of a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of loss to the whole country in the death of Commodore M. F. Maury.—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

COLUMBUS.

The Directors of the Columbus Manufactory have decided to increase the capital stock $300,000, in order to build and run a mill of two hundred looms.——The probability of having water-works in Columbus is now stronger than ever.—*Sun.*

LAWRENCEVILLE.

The farmers of Gwinnett county are very backward in preparation for their crops.——The fighting reputation of Lawrenceville is likely not to fall below par for the next generation. Even small boys, just out of the trundle-bed, engage in fisticuffs in the public streets.——There has been more stock upon our market this winter than at any time since the war.—*Gwinnett Herald.*

MILLEDGEVILLE.

Messrs. Clayton, Vaughn & Wall, on their farm in Baldwin county, made, last year, 106 bales of cotton on 150 acres, and about 1,800 bushels of corn and twenty-five or thirty thousand pounds of fodder on another 150 acres. They gathered about two hundred bushels of peas, and left enough in their fields to fatten 3,500 lbs. of pork.——There is very little sickness in Milledgeville.——Bill Marlow, a much esteemed colored man of Milledgeville, died on Thursday. A large number of white and colored people followed his remains to their last resting place.—*Union and Recorder.*

Literary Items.

Governor Seward's new book, "Travels Around the World," is meeting with almost unparalleled success. Fifty thousand copies will not meet the present demand. Orders are pouring in from all quarters of the world.

Bulwer Lytton's literary career began in 1820, with the publication of "Ismael, an Oriental Tale," and ended in 1870, with the issue of "Miscellaneous Works," in three volumes, containing his essays and casual contributions of the press. He produced twenty-three novels, seven dramas, and nine volumes of poetry.

Varieties.

Insults are like counterfeit notes. We cannot prevent their being offered, but we can refuse to take them.

"Did anybody ever see such wet weather afore in all the born days of his life?" asked one countrymen of another. "Noah," was the reply.

An Indiana Sunday school man writes to a Bible firm in New York: "Send me on some Sunday school papers and books. Let the books be about pirates and Indians as far as possible."

Condensed News.

Iowa is the second honey-producing, the third corn-growing, and the fourth wheat-raising State in the Union.

The Girard estate is now valued at $4,962,-735. In twenty-five years the College has educated 1,690 orphans.

Kansas is nearly as large as nine States like New Hampshire, larger than ten like Massachusetts; thirty-nine times the size of Delaware, and would make a fraction over sixty-three States like Rhode Island.

De Mortuis.

Mr. C. J. Beatty, of Savannah, died on the morning of the 11th February.

Mr. Omen H. Christian, of Augusta, died on the 11th inst.

Mr. Catherine Taylor, widow of Captain R. D. B. Taylor, formerly of Athens, died in Milledgeville, on the 4th inst.

☞"Do you think I am a fool?" a violent man asked the late Rev. Dr. Bothune. "Really," replied the doctor, "I would not have ventured the assertion, but now that you ask my opinion, I must say that I am not prepared to deny it."

10,000 COPIES SOLD IN 10 WEEKS.

Greatest Success ever Known of

DITSON & CO.'S

GEMS OF STRAUSS.

Now contains:

Telegraph	Academic,	Publisher,
Oppenheim,	1,001 Nights,	Burgerlied,
Manhattan,	Royal Songs,	Vienna Woods,
New Vienna,	Illustration,	German Hearts
The Danube,	Artist's Life,	Love & Pleasure,
Marriage Bells,	Wine, Women,	Life Let us Cher-
Wiener Fresken,	and Song,	ish Waltzes,

And 30 other of his best Waltzes.

Pizzicato Polka,	Clear the Track Galop,
Tritsch-Tratsch,	One Heart, One Soul.

Fata Morgana, Mazurka, Lob der Frauen, Mazurka, Belle Helene, Quadrille, Orpheus, Quadrille, And 20 other Polkas, Mazurkas and Quadrilles.

"Embellished with a fine portrait of Strauss, and filling 250 large music pages—it is a musical gem—indispensable to all lovers of Strauss' dance music." *Evening Mail.*

Price $2.50 in board covers: $3.00 in cloth: $4.00 in gilt. Sold by all book and music dealers.

Now ready, Strauss Dance Music for Violin and Piano, $1.00

Try SPARKLING RUBIES 35

and pronounce it the best and brightest of Sabbath School Song Books.

Try CHEERFUL VOICES 30

the new School Song book, by L. O. Emerson. We shall sell 100,000 in 1873.

Sent, post-paid, on receipt of retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston,

CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, N. Y.

jan21—sm18—wed&sud&wlw

SPANISH JACKS

Of Direct Importation.

F. P. SALAS .....AUCTIONEER.

ON THURSDAY, the 6th of February next, at eleven o'clock A. M. will be sold at Arnold's Stables, corner of Meeting and John streets, Charleston, S. C., where they can be seen up to day of sale,

TWELVE SPANISH JACKS,

from 14½ to 15¾ hands high and from 4 to 6 years of age, raised from the best stock in Spain and imported direct per Spanish bark "Providencia." Terms cash.

For further particulars apply to

W. P. HALL,
Brown & Co.'s Wharf,
Charleston, S. C.

jan19-deod1f

GLOBE HOTEL,

LAWRENCEVILLE, GA.,

HAS ample room for the accommodation of families.

Travelers will find at this House a regular

OLD VIRGINIA WELCOME,

And board as cheap as could be asked for.

The House has been refitted and improved, and will compare with the best.

Good water here, and a fine, healthy climate, unsurpassed in North Georgia.

I have also a Livery Stable attached. Horses and buggies can be had on reasonable terms.

PHILLIPS & BERRIEN,
Proprietors.

Reading Notices.

SADDLES, SADDLES! HARNESS, HARNESS! At Chapeau & Heffron's, Charleston, South Carolina, you can purchase a set of home-made Buggy Harness at $15 per set, double harness at $45 and $50. New McClellan Saddles at $5 each. Always on hand a full line of Saddlery, Cart Harness, etc.

Remember! If you want a good and cheap article, call at Chapeau & Heffron's.

nov30-d3m

BACHELORS' HAIR DYE.—This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 BOND STREET, New York.

oct2—d1y

THE properties of TUTT'S EXPECTORANT are demulcent balsamic healing and soothing. It tranquiles the nervous system and cures the worst cough.

feb11—d1w&w1t

MECHANICAL Tinkering cannot arrest the decomposition of the teeth. Nothing will do this but that pure disinfectant and preservative which, under the name of SOZODONT, has become a staple of the toilet throughout the world. feb11—d1w&w1t

If you travel East, West, North or South, take a package of SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR. Prepared only by J. H. Zeilin & Co., Macon, Georgia.

feb11—deo1w&w1t

NEGLECTED COUGHS AND COLDS.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," if neglected, often works upon the Lungs.

feb11—d3t-tues-thurs-sat

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP—SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS. These are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck has been in constant practice over thirty years continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure consumption. His Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and stomach; his Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach and aids digestion; his Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion. Prepared and for sale by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, and by druggists and dealers generally.

dec25—deodly

Dissolution Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between us as proprietors of the NATIONAL HOTEL, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Those who are indebted to us, or to whom we are indebted will settle with Mr. James E. Owens.

February 6th, 1873. OWENS & FOSTER.

HAVING sold out my interest in the copartnership of Owens & Foster, Proprietors of the National Hotel, in the city of Atlanta, to my senior Mr. James E. Owens, who will hereafter conduct said business alone. I hereby respectfully commend him to my friends, and solicit a continuance of our liberal patronage. J. L. FOSTER.

February 6th, 1873. feb7-dtf

CUMMING AND DULUTH

HACK LINE.

J. W. JAMES & CO. are now running, for the accommodation of the traveling public, a good TWO HORSE HACK, three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and making close connecting with the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line road. Leave Cain's Hotel at Cumming, at 12 M., and arrives at Duluth at 5 o'clock, P. M., in time for the down train to Atlanta. Leaves Duluth at 9 o'clock in the morning and arrives at Cain's Hotel in Cumming, at 1 o'clock, to dinner.

Careful drivers. Terms moderate.

sept1—dtf

"DOMESTIC."

BEST & WHY?

Least difficulty in learning it.
Least skill required to use it.
Least labor to work it.
Least care to keep it in order.
Least trouble to change it.
Least changing required.
Does fine work equal to any other.
Does heavier work than others.
Does heavy work easily.
Does everything well.
Does nothing ill or grudgingly.
Gives satisfaction.
Exceeds expectation.
Justifies the praise it everywhere receives.

Owners of other machines are anxious to exchange for it.

We have a large number of the late Improved Howe, Singer and Wheeler & Wilson machines we have taken in exchange at a nominal price, for sale VERY CHEAP.

Agents wanted.

Domestic Sewing Machine Company,
No. 4 DeGive's Opera House,
Atlanta, Georgia.

jan17-dtf

Grand Excursion Trip

TO

NEW ORLEANS

—AND—

MOBILE,

VIA

The Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line.

TO THE

Great Mardi Gras Carnival

AT NEW ORLEANS,

Tuesday, February 25, 1873.

This is a splendid and gorgeous trip that no one should fail to take. A full palace Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars, running through from Atlanta to New Orleans, without change, thus depriving the trip of all the discomforts of delay, travel, and giving to it all the comforts of a magnificent home, and for a small consideration, giving our people an opportunity of seeing the finest CARNIVAL FESTIVAL ever witnessed in this country.

The ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE has ALONE perfected arrangements for excursion tickets, and a train of Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars through without change.

This line is one hundred and sixty-two (162) miles shorter than any other route, and nearly one day less time and travel.

L. P. GRANT, Superintendent Atlanta & West Point Railroad.

G. J. FORRACRE, Superintendent Western Railroad of Alabama.

G. JORDAN, General Superintendent Mobile and Montgomery Railroad.

S. H. SCRANTON, Superintendent New Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad.

Excursionists are particularly requested to notice the above, and guard against being deceived by other lines advertising the title of "Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line."

I am the sole agent of this line in Georgia, and the only one authorized to arrange for excursion tickets going through on this line without change.

Tickets over this line on sale at the Union Passenger Depot, Atlanta, good on any passenger train from February 20th to March 15th, 1873.

Fare for the round trip $24.25

Sleeping car fare extra.

Sections or berths can be secured by addressing Pullman Palace Car Company, Atlanta, or the undersigned. W. J. HOUSTON,

jan16—30th General Passenger Agent.

Madison House,

MADISON, GEORGIA.

TRAVELERS, invalids and families will find this one of the best hotels in the South. Parties at all the trains who will take care of baggage. Terms reasonable. PHILLIPS & BERRIEN,

sept16—dtf Proprietors.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Georgia Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Augusta	8.30 o'clock, A. M
Leave Atlanta	6.30 " P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	6.40 " A. M
Arrive at Augusta	5.30 " P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Augusta	6.15 " P. M
Leave Atlanta	6.15 " A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	6.45 " P. M
Arrive at Augusta	6.25 " A. M

Accommodation Train.

Leave Atlanta	5.45 P. M
Leaves Stone Mountain	6.45 A. M
Arrive Atlanta	8.00 A. M
Arrive Stone Mountain	7 P. M

Macon and Western Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	1.45 A M
Leave Macon	7.35 A M
Arrives at Atlanta	1.35 P M
Arrives at Macon	7.45 P M

NIGHT PASSENGER AND FREIGHT—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	2.30 P M
Leave Macon	10.00 P M
Arrives at Atlanta	6.00 A M
Arrives at Macon	5.30 P M

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	8 10 P. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	3.44 A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	8.20 A. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	4 20 P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	5.35 P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	1.10 A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	5.45 A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	1.05 P. M

DALTON ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leaves Atlanta	4.20 P. M
Arrives at Dalton	9.25 A. M
Leaves Dalton	12.00 M
Arrives in Atlanta	5.50 A M

For Savannah via Macon and Western and Macon and Brunswick Railroad.

Leave Atlanta at	2.45 P. M.
Connect with the Macon and Brunswick Railroad at Macon at	8.30 P. M.
Arrive at Savannah	8.35 A. M.

Schedule of Rome Railroad.

MORNING TRAIN.

Leave Rome	8.30 A. M.
Arrive at Kingston	9.45 A. M.
Leave Kingston	11.30 A. M.
Arrive at Rome	1.15 A. M.

NIGHT TRAIN.

Leave Rome	8.15 P. M.
Arrive at Kingston	9.33 P. M.
Leave Kingston	12.00 A. M.
Arrive at Rome	1.30 A. M.

St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Line.

TIME CARD, SEPTEMBER 1, 1872.

Leave Atlanta	8.30 A M.	9.30 P M
Arrive Chattanooga	4.37 P M.	5.33 A M
Arrive Nashville	12.50 A M.	1.05 P M
Leave Nashville	2.30 A M.	3.30 P M
Arrive Memphis	2.10 P M.	2.25 A M
Arrive Little Rock		6.30 P M
Arrive Hickman	12.20 P M.	12.01 A M
Arrive Union City	10.30 A M.	10.30
Arrive Columbus	12.00 noon.	12.00 m d't
Arrive St. Louis	10.15 P M.	9.50 A M
Arrive Louisville	8.40 A M.	9.35 P M

ALBERT B. WRENN,
Southeast Agent,
Atlanta, Ga.

Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad.

Leaves Griffin	1 00 P M
Arrives at Newnan	3 45 P M
Leave Newnan	7 00 A M
Arrives at Griffin	9 47 A M

Connects at Griffin with Macon and Western Railroad.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta	1 15 A M
Arrives at West-Point	5 40 A M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Inward)

Leaves West Point	1 00 A M
Arrives at Atlanta	6 50 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN (Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta	7.00 A. M
Arrives at West-Point	11.47 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN (Inward.)

Leaves West-Point	3.25 P M
Arrives at Atlanta	7.50 P M

Air-Line Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leave Atlanta	6.45 A M
Arrive at End of Track	12.16 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves End of Track	1.00 P M
Arrive at Atlanta	6.31 P M

Mardi Gras!

GRAND EXCURSION

TO

Mobile and New Orleans.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN CARNIVAL

AT

NEW ORLEANS,

TAKES PLACE ON

Tuesday, February 25th, 1873

This trip is regarded, by those who have been there, as one of the

MOST PLEASANT.

A MAGNIFICENT TRAIN

OF

Pullman Palace Sleepers,

With elegant Day-Coaches, Restaurants, and Baggage Cars run through from

Atlanta and Augusta

WITHOUT CHANGE, VIA

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS

Fast Line,

Making as quick time as lines advertising

"SHORTER,"

and affording all an excellent opportunity of witnessing this

CARNIVAL OF CARNIVALS.

The Atlanta and New Orleans Fast Line, long since perfected arrangements for Tickets and Trains through without change.

This line is one hundred and eighty-nine miles

SHORTER

than another, "and nearly one day less time and travel."

EXCURSIONISTS

ARE

Particularly Requested

TO NOTICE THE ABOVE,

and guard against being deceived by other lines advertising the title of "Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line," and remember that

Pleasure Seekers do Not Seek After "Short Lines,"

but those that will afford them most pleasure, and we suggest that Excursionists

"Pay their Money and Take their Choice"

BETWEEN

Sand Barrens, Piney Woods, etc., and the Beautiful Blue Mountains of Alabama, together with magnificent bridges over noble rivers, one of which—the Tensas—is the longest on the Continent; not forgetting the beautiful Bays, incident to a line whose cars run along the shores of the

GULF OF MEXICO.

"I am Sole Agent for this Line in Georgia," but for the accommodation of the "Dear Public" have placed tickets on sale at the various ticket offices in the State, and at other places convenient to all.

Tickets will be on sale from 15th to 25th February, good to return on any passenger train within

THIRTY DAYS

FROM DATE OF SALE

FARE ROUND TRIP.

ATLANTA TO NEW ORLEANS and return...$24 25

Sleeping car fare extra.

Sections or berths can be secured by addressing

T. DUNNING,
Sup't Pullman Southern Palace Car Company

or, REAU CAMPBELL,

Southeastern Agent Atlanta and New Orleans Fast Line.

The now reliable Blue Mountain Route, and its recent connections via Montgomery and Mobile.

jan18-dtf.

For Sale.

1 NEW 7-ROOM HOUSE, very conveniently arranged. Terms very easy—one-fourth cash; balance in one, two and three years.

Also, FOR SALE,

BRICK! BRICK!

1,000,000 GOOD BRICK for sale by our manufacture.

For particulars all on the undersigned, corner of West Cain and Williams streets, or address me to P. O. Box 68, Atlanta.

T. G. HOWARD.

SOUTH CAROLINA R. R.

CHARLESTON, December 16, 1872.

ON and after Sunday, 15th instant, the following Schedule will be run on the South Carolina Railroad:

Between Charleston and Augusta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Charleston	9.30 A M
Arrives at Augusta	5.30 P M
Leave Augusta	1.00 A M
Arrives at Charleston	4.45 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Charleston	5.30 P M
Arrives at Augusta	1.35 A M
Leaves Augusta	2.15 P M
Arrives at Charleston	9.50 A M

Between Charleston and Columbia

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Le ves Augusta	9.00 A M
Arrives at Columbia	2.30 P M
Leaves Columbia	2.00 A M
Arrives at Augusta	6.30 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	6.15 P M
Arrives at Columbia	1.30 A M
Leaves Columbia	1.30 P M
Arrives at Augusta	7.25 A M

Day and night trains connect at Augusta with the Georgia Railroad and Central Railroad.

Night train connects with Macon and Augusta Railroad.

Night train out of Augusta makes close connection at Columbia with Greenville and Columbia Railroad. Passengers for points on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad will avoid a tedious delay at night in Columbia, by taking this route.

Elegant new sleeping cars on night trains between Augusta and Charleston.

S. B. PICKENS, General Ticket Agent.

jan8-tf

NOTICE.

TO LIQUOR DEALERS AND THE PUBLIC:

I HAVE been appointed sole Agent in Atlanta for Stifel & Pfeiffer's celebrated

Lager Beer and Cream Ale,

and any persons desiring a splendid article can get it by applying to me. Any goods shipped or delivered will be guaranteed. O. C. CARROLL.

CONTRACT.

This is to certify that we have this day appointed O. C. Carroll sole Agent in Atlanta for our celebrated Ale and Lager Beer. All orders must be sent direct to him, and any orders addressed to O. C. Carroll, No. 9 Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga., will be promptly filled.

dec19-d3m J. STIFEL & L. PFEIFFER.

The Great Southern

PASSENGER AND MAIL

ROUTE!

VIA

ATLANTA and AUGUSTA!

TO Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

RUNNING A DOUBLE

Daily Through Passenger Train.

CONNECTIONS by THIS LINE are most certain and sure at all seasons.

The Eating Houses

On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.

CONDUCTORS on this Line are affable and courteous to passengers.

The Quickest Time and Sure Connection made by this Route.

Passengers can purchase Through Tickets and have their Baggage Checked through from New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus and Atlanta TO Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York BY Four Different Routes, via Augusta, Kingsville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta AS ANY OTHER ROUTE

PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS

ON

ALL NIGHT TRAINS LEAVING ATLANTA BY THIS ROUTE.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find a

Splendid Line of Steamships,

From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

The Charleston Steamships

Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

Unrivaled on the Coast.

Through Tickets on Sale at MONTGOMERY, WEST POINT AND ATLANTA TO NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS

S. R. JOHNSON, Superintendent.

J. A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.

jan24—dtf

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Cards of six lines or less, under this head inserted for twenty-five dollars for one year; fifteen dollars for six months; ten dollars for three months; five dollars for one month. Payable in advance.

LAWYERS.

THOMAS W. LATHAM, Attorney at Law, Fairburn, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Campbell, Cowets, Douglas, and Fayette, in the United States District, and Supreme Court of the State. Special attention given to collections.

jan5-d3m

HENRY JACKSON, Supreme Court Reporter. MARSHALL J. CLARKE.

JACKSON & CLARKE, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Atlanta, practice in the United States Courts for the State of Georgia, the Supreme Court of the State, Superior Courts of the Atlanta Circuit, and elsewhere by special contract. Office Alabama street. jan1-d1m

JESSE S. THASHER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Norcross, Ga., will give strict attention to all business intrusted to his care. Remittances promptly made. dec19 d1m

E. G. SIMMONS, Attorney at Law, Thomaston, Georgia. nov10—d3m.

JAMES C. BARTON, Attorney and Counselor at Law and Real Estate Agent, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the Superior and Supreme Courts of Georgia. Office first door east of Court House Building, Decatur street.

☞Special attention given to Collections.

apr1-dly

WM. M. B. LOFTIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Dawsonville, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Cherokee, Forsyth, Gwinnett, Hall, Dawson, Lumpkin, Fannin, Union, Towns, Habersham, Rabun, Banks, Jackson, Clarke, Oconee, Pickens, Gilmer, Fayette, Campbell, Coweta, Douglas, Paulding, Cobb, Floyd, Merrit Worrel Strong, and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta. may15—dly

J. A. ANDERSON, Attorney at Law, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties composing the Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the United States District Courts for the Northern and Southern Districts by special contract. apl7-1y

ALVAN D. FREEMAN, NEW HAVEN, GEORGIA, Attorney at Law, will practice in the several Courts of State and Federal. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted. apr17—dly

BECKET LOUDON, WARNER G. WILSON.

LOUDON & WILSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Port Valley, Georgia. Collections in southwest Georgia a specialty. Real Estate Agents jnly21—dly

JAS. A. HARLEY, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Sparta, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Hancock, Warren, Glascock, Hart, Lincoln, Madison, Oglethorpe, Taliaferro, Warren, Wilkes, Baldwin Greene, Washington and Columbia. apr15-dly

PETER FRANCISCO SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Dalton, Ga., will practice in the Superior and Federal Courts at Atlanta, and in the Superior Courts of the State. Extra charges will be made for the prosecution of business at points not accessible by rail. Will attend punctually to the collections of claims and all cases of Homestead and Bankruptcy, and all business connected with the adjustment of estates. Will also represent parties by special contract before the Court of Claims, Washington, D. C. nov23d—dly

JOHN D. POPE, (late of Atlanta, Georgia,) Attorney at Law, Sherman, Texas. Will practice in the State and Federal Courts of Northern Texas.

Persons owning, or desiring to purchase, lands in Texas, are respectfully informed that I have in my office a prompt and reliable Real Estate agent.

jan11—d4w3m

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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DR. R. A. BELLAIR, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlin & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia. nov20

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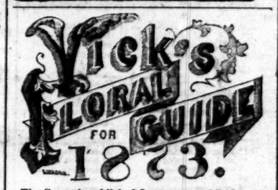

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